PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,047—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1893.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland	per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky	,,	12	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky	,,	12	8
One Star Brandy, capital peg	,,	14	4
Two ,, fine mellow	,,	15	12
Finest London Old Tom Gin	,,	11	8

Case Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2, and 4 gall. capacity

RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th Dec.
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	800	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	1000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

27th Dec.
10th Jan.
24th Jan.
7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., '94.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,129	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1891.
GISELA	F. Kessovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Jan. '94

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 21. 1893.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF PERTH"	J. SWAN	3,190	29th Dec.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements, Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will SAIL as above on the 10th January, 1894.
For Freight and Passage
Apply to the Agents,
VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	December 30, '93
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 13.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR SIGHT
is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.
OUR EYES
ought, therefore, to be treated well.
KEMP & Co.'s
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS 1893.
JEWELLERY
FANCY GOODS.
ELECTRO PLATE,
FOR PRESENTS.
TOYS FOR CHILDREN.
XMAS CARDS.
CHINA AND GLASS
—CUTLERY.—

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ARE MAKING LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF SPECIALITIES FOR THE XMAS SEASON.
THE LOWEST PRICES
BOMBAY,
THE BEST GOODS
BYCULLA, POONA.

XMAS 1893.
STORES,
WINES,
BEERS.
SWEETS,
BON BONS.
CRACKERS,
NUTS AND GRAPES,
—CHEESE—
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
CHOCOLATES,
DRY FRUITS.
XMAS CAKES.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	,,	5	0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	,,	5	8
Do.	,, 4	Large	,,	4	12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	,,	4	0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large	,,	4	0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	,,	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

MAJOLICA ART WARE.

THE most Artistically Finished and Richly Decorated with Gold on Raised Work.

The Richest and most Selected Assortment in this Artware, ever imported into India.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

CARD TRAYS.
JARDINIERES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
WALL PLATES.
CENTRE PIECES.
COFFEE SETS.
ICE CREAM PLATES.
BONBONIERES.
MENAGE TRAYS.
FLOWER BASKETS.
CAKESTANDS.
WASHHAND SERVICES.
BISCUIT BOXES.
Etc. etc.

THE MOST
SUITABLE
'XMAS
PRESENTS.
ORNAMENTAL
AND
USEFUL.

FLOWERPOTS.
INKSTANDS.
TRAYS.
SPECIMEN GLASSES.
BREAD BASKETS.
FRUIT STANDS.
PIN TRAYS.
TEA SETS.
ASH TRAYS.
FLOWER VASES.
SALAD BOWLS.
MATCHBOX HOLDERS.
MOCCA SETS.
Etc. etc.

Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List of
MAJOLICA ART WARE
Free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E.
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
Late THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

CAMUSLYNIE
SMA'GLEN
WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett. A Bunch of Heather in every Case

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!

ALL our various Departments have now been most completely replenished with New Goods of the latest designs, making a most splendid selection.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE & CO.'S

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT FELT FAWN,
SOFT FELT BROWN,
SOFT FELT BLACK,
CLERICAL SOFT FELT,
FROM Rs. 6-12.

BAG TOP CAPS .... Rs. 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO., (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND
BORDEAUX WINES
OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.

Testimonials received from all parts of India.
PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—
WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. . The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS

AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
NEW FLYINGMAN,
Just arrived from Singapore,
Who has never visited India before.
GRAND 'XMAS AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.
Doors open 3 p.m. Performance, at 3-30 p.m.
The well trained Horses, Dogs, Monkeys, &c.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance Commence at 9 P.M.
RATES OF ADMISSION.
Box, Rs. 16, holding four chairs; First Class, Rs. 3; Second, Rs 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, annas 8.
THE GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.

J. N. PAUL, Sole Proprietor.
A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
HE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. Merello, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 25th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 26th December, 1893.

PRINTING PAPER.—This is a Specimen of JOHN DICKINSON & Co.'s BROWN LABEL QUALITY PRINTINGS, Manufactured Expressly for this Newspaper.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

A REVISED TRAIN SERVICE comes into force on January 1st, 1894, on the Southern Mahratta Railway System. For particulars see TIME TABLES published at Stations, or apply to Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 23rd December 1893.

'XMAS CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FANCY ARTICLES,
TABLE ORNAMENTS,
BOHEMIAN WARES.
Sold at Moderate Prices.

B. D. MOTIWALA & CO.,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEAUTY CHARM.

BEAUTIFUL
SKIN,
FAIR
COMPLEXION,
SMOOTH
NECK AND FACE,
SOFT
HANDS AND ARMS,
FOR
2s. 6*d*. or Re. 1-4.

Preferred by the LEADING BEAUTIES of the DAY.
Liked by Comely WOMEN and LADIES of FASHION.
The Toilet Pet of YOUNG LADIES and HANDSOME GIRLS.
MATRONS
Use it and Recommend it.
HARMLESS to the SKIN and PERFECT in EFFECT.

The only preparation for Softening, Beautifying, and preserving the Skin, and improving the Complexion, giving it a Blooming and Charming appearance.

Completely removes Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness, and other Blemishes of the Skin, Face, Neck, and Arms.

Its constant use makes the the Skin Soft, Pliable, and free from Dryness, and Complexion Clear and Beautiful, and affords Comfort and Luxury after Shaving.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 96 OF 1891.

MOWJEE CULLIANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort.........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

NENBAI, Widow of JAITHA PADAMSEY SHAMJEE, MOORJEE NARRON VASTA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Dariathan Road, outside the Fort, DYAL MOWJEE, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and The Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bombay.........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, bearing date the first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by Admeasurement Ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53, and now under Ward No. 1390, 1391, Street Nos. 222, 226, 226 A. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 2, hereinafter described, and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanund Nursey, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 701, Collector's New No. 6111, Old Survey No. 489, New Survey No. 2773, and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388-1389, Street No. 216, 220 and 220 A. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, being the property hereinbefore described, and on or towards the South by the house of Nursey Muljee and Gocul Muljee, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.........CAPT. H. STANLEY.
STAGE MANAGER.........MR. H. G. CAREY.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.........MR. G. TRIMNELL.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 27TH DECEMBER,
POSITIVELY THE LAST PRODUCTION
of the Spectacular Extravaganza,
"THE NAULAKHA."

THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER,
Comic Opera, "LA MASCOTTE."

FRIDAY, 29TH DECEMBER,
Comic Opera, "THE MIKADO."

Box Office and Plan at "MITCHELL'S" (open from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.), Meadows Street, Fort.
PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, One Rupee.
Military and Sailors in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats only.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY HARRIS,
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, at 5-30,
In Aid of the Funds of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Reserved Seats.........Rs. 2
Unreserved.........„ 1

Plan of the Seats now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AN AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
Will be given at the
NOVELTY THEATRE
By the above CLUB
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.
Further Particulars will shortly be Advertised.

T. A. SAVAGE,
Stage Manager.

BURGLARY AND FIRE.

PERSONS desirous of SAVING their Valuable Articles from destructive FIRE and ORIENTAL BURGLARS should buy SAFES, BOXES, and LOCKS of the WORLD-KNOWN make of CHUBB, so that there may be no FEAR of their being robbed by BURGLARS, and their valuables being DESTROYED by FIRE. Illustrated Price List free by Post.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
TOY BOOKS—BOOKLETS.
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0," Gauge with outside Cylinders 8" by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level.........About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150.........„ 70 „
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 35-8 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CH. DE CAZANOVE, AVIZE
(Champagne).
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque......	at Rs. 70	Per Doz.	Quarts
Carte Blanche......	„ „ 56	„	„
Carte Noire.........	„ „ 49	„	„
Carte Bleue.........	„ „ 43	„	„
Clos De Avize......	„ „ 36	„	„
Avize Mousseue....	„ „ 35	„	„

Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK ST.,
OR
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

IN succession to Lieut-Col. W. S. S. BISSET, C. I. E., R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Mr. I. O'CALLAGHAN will Officiate as AGENT, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and will assume the duties of his office with effect from the 30th December, 1893, and until further orders.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Secretary.

B. B. & C. I. Ry., Agent's Office, Bombay, 23rd December, 1893.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES,
MINT STREET, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS for Medical Stores Supplies, as under, will be received up to 12 Noon, on 1st February, 1894. For further particulars see "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 9th January, 1894, and two subsequent issues.

Rectified Spirit.
Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.
Miscellaneous Articles.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
Sherry and Brandy.

S. L. DOBIE, SURGEON LIEUT-COL.,
Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Dated 21st December, 1893.

In the Matter of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી આલફ્રેડ મેન્યુફેક્ટરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડની બાબતમાં.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before 15th day of January, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if, any, to the Undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office of Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, at Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.
ધી આલફ્રેડ મેન્યુફેક્ટરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ, ભરૂચ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 4 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to Section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી આલબર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 3 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી આલબર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before 15th day of January, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, at Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of January, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1893.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1893-94 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th December, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 16th December to 4th January, 1894, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 26 OF 1890.

MANCHOOBHAI BALGOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOVIND GANGADHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay.........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Twenty-Seventh Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant, or either of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Dadur Road, leading from Mahim to Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561 and 562, New No. 13430, and New Survey No. 1-2021, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Garden of Shri Girdharilaljee Maharaj, on the West by the Batty ground of Manglia Zavria Garud, on the North by the property of Jeewandass Mooljee and Pandoo Casinath Thakoor; and on the South by the ground of Manglia Zaveria Garud, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. II.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Mahaluximee, near B. B. and C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 593, New No. 12604, and New Survey No. 2739, and bounded as follows:—On the East and North and South by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and on the West by the property of Dinshaw Naneckjee Pitty and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. III.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Near Chicklee, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 12375, and New Survey No. 2931, and bounded as follows:—On the East and the North by the property of Radhabai, on the West by the property of Antonio Francis Luis and on the South by the property of Raghoba Junajee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant, Govind Gangadher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS

TENDERS will be received up to the 8th January, 1894, for the Supply of Five Hundred tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS, to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, in March 1894.

The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, BHAVNAGAR, and should Specify proposed Date of Delivery.

Bhavnagar, 16th December, 1893.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.

HOMESPUNS & SCOTCH TWEEDS
FLANNEL SUITINGS
DRESS COATINGS
TENNIS CLOTHS
CASHMERES
ANGOLAS

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED...	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS.........	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892.........	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to.........£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.........	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.........	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.........	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.........	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.........	£ 50,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.........	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE...... PENANG.........	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG......	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA......	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO.......	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP.........	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE.........	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for

CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.

Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle* the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
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SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of Visram Assoo, and on account and risk of Waghji Thakersey, under the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th October, 1889.

All those pieces of land, situate on Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, by admeasurement 695 1-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3186, together with the buildings erected and standing over and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos 4786 and 5383 and street Nos 41 2 and 71 and bounded on the north partly by the property of Dharamsey Nanji, and partly by the property of Hassum Haji Essa, and on the south by the Broach Street, on the east by Argyll Road and on the west by the property of Jethabhai Sidwarunt, and the same were formerly and are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

The property fetches an estimated monthly rent of Rs 630 or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneer,

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, December 27, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1-30 P. M.

1 powerful bay Arab pony with a strong pony cart.
1 second hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 strong country-bred galloway, goes well in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, very valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge," and others, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with lamps, &c., complete, valuable ornaments, China and Japanese vases, oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., the property of ALEX PALLIS, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 27, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE HOPE MILLS, DE LISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Hope Mills, Chinchpoogly, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance officers concerned.

A large quantity of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUNABHATHY. NEAR GRANT ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Narotamdas Candas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Succoobai, daughter of Sudoo Narkar, Vanee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of February 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazandar ground, whereof Seth Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit is the fazandar, with the hereditaments and premises or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at Chunabhatty, near Grant Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2709 and Street, No. 6, admeasuring 2,134 square feet or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the fazandar's passage, on the west by the vacant ground left by the said fazandar for road purposes, on the north by the chawl or range of Bhagwandas Narotumdas, and on the south by the chawl of Jainabai, daughter of Karimbhoy Bapoobhoy Nalbund, and the said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Medows Street, the whole of the Hotel furniture, consisting of black and teakwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, glass and crockery ware, lamps, pictures Brussels carpets, harmonium, musical box, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, "at The Willows," Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a nearly new victoria, a strong bay Arab horse, 5 years old, going in harness and saddle, gentleman's saddles, rich table ornaments, fancy flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, cooking stoves, garden plants, &c., the property of THOMAS LEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA FIDE AUCTION
on
THURSDAY, 25th January, 1894,
SALE OF ENTIRE FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.,
of
General W. T. BUDGEON,
At his Bungalow, No. 3, Marine Lines.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 27, 1893.

WANTED.

A GUJRATI GRADUATE, with Sanskrit as his Second Language and Chemistry and Physics as optional Subjects, WANTED, to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to the Undersigned, specially to assist him in conducting a Gujrati Journal on Chemistry and Dyeing, and carrying English Correspondence. Apply stating terms. Service private. None studying Law need apply.

T. K. GAJJAR.

Baroda, 22nd December, 1893.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

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MEDOWS STREET,
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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos.........	per box of	50	5	0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias.........	„	50	7	0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales.........	„	50	15	0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos......	„	50	18	0
Do. do. Marceiina...	„	50	18	0
Do. do. Delirios......	„	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	„	100	36	0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina.	„	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del....	„	25	15	0

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS.........	Rs.	4	0	per 100
TRABUCOS.........	„	3	12	„
COQUETAS.........	„	3	8	„

BEACONSFIELDS,
BAHADURS,
CELESTIALES,
TORPEDO SPECIALS,
and a large Variety of all the leading Brands of
INDIAN CIGARS
Also Stocked.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Departure of His Excellency Lord Harris.
Ordnance Department Annual Ball.
G. I. P. Railway Camp-of-Exercise, Igatpuri.
The Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Tuscar (s), from Shields ; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa ; and Valiant (yacht), New York. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday : —Deepdale (s), and Lycia (s), for Karachi ; and Clio (s), Hull.

Dance at the Yacht Club.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 1st January, 1894.

Band Notice.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play, at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday next, the 30th instant.

Fair.—The annual fair will be held at Doongree today. A " nishan " procession will leave the fair, at 1 p.m., and a " sandal" procession at 9 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Agapanthus entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Deepdale and Clio left it on Monday and yesterday, respectively.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Peninsular and Ravenna entered the dock on Sunday, the R. Rubattino on Monday, and the Vasna yesterday and the Lycia left it yesterday.

Arrival of the Begum of Sacheen.—The Begum of Sacheen, near Surat, in company with seventy-five followers, carrying six swords, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. The Begum is now residing at Mr. Haji Cassum's house, at Grant Road.

Christmas Day.—This great festival of the Christian year, as usual, passed over quietly here. Services were held in most of the Episcopal churches, and in one or two Nonconformist chapels. All European places of business were closed, and also some of the native shops. There were no public festivities, beyond the charity dinners, to which reference is elsewhere made, and for the most part Europeans spent the day in the enjoyment of private social functions.

Arrivals of Native Chiefs.—Hadersing Maharaj of Kattiri, in Jeypore, (accompanied by forty followers, carrying ten swords, four guns, and two daggers) arrived at Bombay, on Monday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. The Chief is now staying at Mahaluximee.—Mooloonji, Raja of Kotta, and Bhowanji, Raja of Waddia, in Kathiawar, accompanied by eighteen followers, carrying eight swords, two guns, ten daggers, and two pistols, also arrived in Bombay on the same day, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. They have taken up their residence at Girgaum.

An Interrupted Ride.—Two Bombay gentlemen spending their Christmas vacation, at Matheran, on Saturday afternoon, betook themselves to the favourite diversion of that improving health resort and journeyed on pony back to a point four miles from the station and overlooking Bombay. The shades of night were fast stealing over the landscape, and the riders were just about to return when their attention was attracted by the close proximity of a panther, which was regarding them in a fashion too inquisitive to be pleasant, especially as they were unarmed. One of the riders set up a loud shout for help, and this apparently disconcerted the panther, as it slunk quietly away into the jungle. The tourists returned to their hotel not a little gratified that an encounter with the panther had been obviated, and that they had been spared to eat their Christmas dinner in peace.

The Duftar Ashkara Calendar.—The proprietor of the *Rast-Goftar* newspaper and *Daftar Ashkara* Printing Press, has favoured us with a copy of the calendar for 1894 published by him, and distributed among the subscribers of the weekly paper. It is neatly got up and contains a good deal of useful information, compressed into a sheet to be hung up on the wall. In addition to the English months, days, and weeks, it has also the Parsi and Hindu corresponding calendar by its side. The principal events that have happened in history are shown against the dates on which they occurred. A list of public holidays, railway fares, postage, rates for money orders, telegraph rates, stamp duty on bills of exchange, &c., are all given in this pretty sheet calendar. The borders are worked in green and gold, and the whole sheet presents a beautiful appearance.

Death of a Convict.—Mr. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, on Monday, at the House of Correction, regarding the death of a convict, named Balloo Raghoo, alias Rama Raghoo, aged thirty-four years. The deceased was undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment in the jail, but as he was suffering from consumption, he was only given light work. Raghoo was admitted in the jail hospital for the first time on the 13th June last when he was suffering from pneumonia. On the 21st of August he was discharged and placed in the convalescent yard, where he was kept under surveillance and treatment as an out-patient, but showing no signs of improvement, he was on the 9th instant re-admitted into the jail hospital, where he gradually grew worse, and died at half-past 6 o'clock, on Monday morning. The apothecary to the Jail Hospital was of opinion that death was due to acute pneumonia and phthisis, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

Fatal Result of a Mother's Ignorance.—An inquest was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, on Monday, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Dhondee, aged three years, the daughter of one Bhiwa Narayen, a *reckla*-driver, residing at Carnac Road. The deceased had been suffering from dysentery for the last ten days and the mother tried some household remedies, but as they did not check the malady, she, on the suggestion of some of her friends, commenced giving the deceased opium in small quantities, which gradually checked the dysentery. At 5 p.m., on Sunday, the mother gave the deceased opium about the size of a small pill, and at 7 p.m. she found her to be drowsy and unconscious. Shortly afterwards the deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on the following morning at half-past 5 o'clock. Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, said that from the symptoms observed during life and the contents of stomach removed by the pump, he was of opinion that the death was due to opium-poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, administered to her by her mother as medicine in too large a quantity through ignorance.

Fatal Accident at a Mill's Gate.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, on Monday, regarding the circumstances, under which Narayen Chimnaji, a labourer, employed in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving mill, met his death. The deceased was forty years of age, and resided at Girgaum. He had been ailing for the last two months and had not been to work at the mill during that period. On the morning of Tuesday, the 19th instant, he went to the mill to get his pay, but was not paid on account of his absence. At noon on the same day while all the labourers had left work for their mid-day meals, the deceased went and sat on a stone within the gate. Just then a labour-cart, laden with five bales of cloth arrived, and was about to pass through the gate, but was stopped by the gatekeeper until the crowd of labourers had cleared. Ten minutes afterwards the crowd cleared, and the driver of the cart, with the permission of the gatekeeper, drove on, but after the cart had proceeded about ten paces it came up close to where the deceased was, jamming the deceased's right thigh between the axle and the gate. An active man could easily have got out of the way, but the deceased seemed unable to move when the cart neared him. He was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to be suffering from injuries he had received, as well as from general dropsy and difficulty of breathing. After admission the dropsy increased, his breathing became more difficult, he gradually grew weaker, and died at 2 o'clock, on Monday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by dropsy, accelerated by injuries received by his being accidentally jammed by a labour-cart.

Death from Natural Causes.—An inquest was held by Mr. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, on Monday last, at the morgue, on the body of a Hindoo mendicant, apparently aged about forty years. The deceased was frequently seen walking and begging about Waree Bunder, sometimes quite naked. He was insane and looked ill and emaciated as if suffering from fever. At 2 p.m., on Sunday last, a policeman No. 699 B, whilst going towards Malet Bunder saw deceased lying by the side of the road. The sepoy went up and shook him, but finding him unconscious brought a *reckla* to take him to the hospital. Before, however, the sepoy could place him in the *reckla* the deceased expired. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held by Mr. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, on Monday, at Mahim, touching the death of ShaikMahomed Koonkoon, an embroiderer, aged about forty years, residing at Soortee Moholla, Belasis Road. The deceased had been suffering from cough for the last three years and occasionally complained of pain in his chest. At 10 p.m., on Saturday last, the deceased left home to go to the Mahim Fair, and on the following morning at half-past 6 o'clock, while taking a round in the fair, suddenly seemed to faint and drop down on the road. He died almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to natural causes.—A third inquest was held by Mr. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, on the same day, at Sonapoor Burning Ground, regarding the death of Anundji Keshowji, a cloth hawker, aged sixty years, residing at Holi Chuckla Fort. The deceased was seated on the footpath, at Hornby Road, on Monday morning, when he suddenly fell forward and expired immediately. A verdict of death from natural causes was also returned in this case.

Accident to Mr. Mackay.—We have received particulars of a rather serious accident that happened on Saturday morning to Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, which came very near, being a fatal one. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Mackay with their little son were proceeding in a tonga from Bamanpore to Chanpur, Mr. Mackay driving, when, about two miles from the former place at a spot where the road winds round the hillside, with the river at the bottom, one of the ponies shied clean across the road. The tonga was upset and rolled down the hill, and the occupants of the tonga were only saved from being precipitated to the bottom by the top of the tonga, which however was completely smashed. Mr. Mackay managed to get the baby out uninjured, and Mrs. Mackay, who received some bruises was next taken out, and lastly Mr. Mackay himself was got out—the top of the tonga having fallen across his legs, which were considerably bruised. It is with great difficulty that they got the ponies (which strange to say were not injured) and the tonga up the hill and on to the road again. There they luckily met Mr. Beaman's tonga on its way to Than and Mrs. Mackay and the child and the ayah got in and were driven on, Mr. Mackay reharnessing his ponies to his own tonga and driving on to Chanpur. If they had rolled a few feet more the whole party would have been plunged into the river. We congratulate them upon their providential escape.—*Kathiawar Times.*

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

The annual Christmas Dinners at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Strangers' Home, and the Government Workhouse were given on Christmas Day.

The dinner at the Government Work-house had been organised by Captain Walsh, the popular superintendent, who through the medium of the local press applied for contributions from the charitably-disposed towards this very deserving object. In addition to a good sum of money, cakes and fruit were received, and proved to be very acceptable. The inmates were each provided with a bottle of beer. Breakfast was served to them in the morning and in the afternoon coffee and cakes were served, and tobacco handed round. The inmates greatly enjoyed their dinner, and expressed their thanks to Captain Walsh and to the contributors to the fund.

The occupants of the Strangers' Home were very thankful to the " Society of the Strangers' Friends," for their provision of the annual Christmas dinner. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be explained that needy strangers are accommodated with lodgings and provided for with food for a month free of charge. Captain Walsh, the honorary secretary of the Home, visited the Institute at dinner-time, to personally superintend the arrangements in connection with the meal. The inmates loudly cheered him and expressed their gratitude to him and also to Mr. Chislett, the Superintendent, for the trouble they had taken to look after their comfort and pleasure, and to bring enjoyment to them on Christmas Day.

The Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was nicely decorated with flags, bunting, and festoons of flower and evergreens, on Monday, in honour of the festive season. The arrangements in connection with the dinner, which was organised on quite a different basis to that of the dinners of other Institutes, were made by the managing committee of the Home. About a hundred sailors and blue-jackets sat down to dinner and they enjoyed themselves right heartily as only Jack Tar can. Mr. James Lander, superintendent of the Home, left no stone unturned to make the dinner the occasion for joyous intercourse and conviviality.

CHRISTMAS TREAT AT THE PENSIONERS' HOME.

The annual Christmas treat to the workmen and children, residing at the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, situated near the B. B. and C. I. Railway level crossing in Falkland Road, was given yesterday, and, in view of the decorations of the Home and its garden-grounds, the ample liberality with which all the arrangements had been made by the committee of management, and the happy faces of the women and children, the event must have delighted the hearts of all who witnessed it. The ground-floor and balconies of the Home had been tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the general appearance of the rooms and the garden-grounds betokened the care with which everything had been kept clean and tidy. The inmates of the Home at present number 33 women and 46 children. The committee of management consists of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, General Budgen, Colonel Empson, Colonel Pearse, Colonel Riley, Mr. J. Morris, the Rev. Mr. Greig, and the Rev. J. Bowman, and Rev. J. Sellar. Through the praiseworthy exerturis of Colonel and Mrs. Empson and others funds had been collected to provide as usual the Christmas treat for the inmates. Most of the members of the committee and a number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. At 3-30 p.m., races, roundabouts, Aunt Sallys, tugs-of-war, and other sports were gone through by the children, and afforded much amusement to themselves and the visitors. An adjournment was afterwards made to the upper floor, where tea, cakes, fruit, &c., were provided, followed by a distribution of new warm blankets and wearing-apparel to the women. During the evening some of the ladies and gentlemen present took part in a concert, the piano for which had been lent by Messrs. Soundy and Co. The thanks of the inmates were given to the General, who took leave of them before quitting India, the committee, the Superintendent and the ladies and gentlemen who kindly contributed to their entertainment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Nine meetings of the medical profession were held under the auspices of the Grant College Medical Society in the course of the last two months, for the purpose of discussing the question of fever as a whole, Dr. R. N. Khory, the President of the Society presiding. In order to supply the profession with the heads and materials for discussion Dr. N. N. Katrak had prepared and circulated among the members of the profession a week before the day of the first meeting a paper " Notes on Fever," a large number of medical gentlemen, averaging about fifty per meeting, attended these meetings which lasted about two hours each time. A very lenghty discussion of an interesting character followed, in which Dr. Blaney, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Drs. K. N. Bahadhurjee, A. P. de Andrade, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnett, Drs. Pandurang Gopal, Atmaram Pandurang, N. H. E. Sukhia, Bhalchandra Krishna, A. Bocarro, D. B. Master, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dadabhai Jamasjee and V. S. Kane, took part. After the President, Dr. R. N. Khory, had summed up the discussion and expressed his views Dr. N. N. Katrak closed the discussion with his reply. Dr. Balchandra Krishna thereafter proposed, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded, that in view of the fact that in spite of the lengthy discussion which had taken place the question of fevers prevailing in the Bombay Presidency still remained in an unsatisfactory condition, a committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed to further investigate that important question :—Dr. R. N. Khory, the President; Dr. Thomas Blaney, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnott, Surgeon-Major R. Manser, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Atmaram Pandurang, Dadabhai Jamasjee, Dorabjee Hormusjee, Balchandra Krishna, K. N. Bahadurjee, N. H. E. Sukhia, H. K. Tavaria, Members ; and N. N. Katrak, honorary secretary. The proposition was carried unanimously. The President having thanked the members present for their trouble in having attended in such large numbers for nine consecutive meetings, and with a vote of thanks to Dr. N. N. Katrak for his interesting communication the meeting was dissolved.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair, " to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS.

The following are some extracts from the annual report of the St. Peter's Schools read by Rev. Father Biscoe at the annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the institute :—On the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the St. Peter's Girls' School, at Christmas, 1891, your Excellency, in the course of your speech, said : " I am extremely sorry it was impossible to have combined the prize-giving to both boys and girls ; but, possibly, on some future occasion, I may have an opportunity of seeing the boys as well as the girls." Those words have not been forgotten at any rate by us, the managers and teachers of these schools, and we have taken the first opportunity, which your visits afforded us to solicit the honour of your presence on this very important occasion, and we are deeply sensible of the kindness with which you acceded to our request. The Bishop has given us the support of his high offices by filling the post of visitor, and Professor Hathornthwaite has laid us under a great obligation by the sympathy he has always shown with the work as also by his regular attendance at these gatherings. Last year, the school had three successful candidates in Matriculation, and two of them also passed the School Final Examination. One of the two is now a teacher in the school, and the other is at the Elphinstone College, and has passed the Previous Examination. This year four candidates were sent up, of whom three have passed, and the fourth has probably done so, but his fate has not yet been announced. In September last, Lewelyn Gilder obtained the 1st Senior Government Scholarship and Cyril Dymond the 2nd Junior Government Scholarship. The school has thus carried off the first of these distinctions in two successive years. One boy was successful in the Government Subordinate Medical Examination. The school was inspected by Mr. Oliver, Mr. Giles, and Dr. Evans, all of whom spoke in high terms about the progress and efficiency of the students. In the cricket field the school was fairly successful during the last season. The first eleven played eight matches, out of which they won five, lost two, and one was drawn. The second eleven played five matches, winning four and losing one. Seven of the senior boys belong to the Volunteer Corps, and helped in quelling the late riots in Bombay. In the Girls' School the present number on the register is 133 as against 122 last year. During the past year 48 have been admitted, and 2 re-admitted. 28 children have left the school. Last year two pupils were presented for Matriculation, both of whom passed. One of them is now a teacher in the school. This year six candidates have been sent up, of whom three have been successful. The examination in religious knowledge took place on December 18, and the following report has been received from Dr. Evans : " I inspected this school on the 18th December, and I am happy to report of the very satisfactory state of the religious teaching in the school. The infants did excellently, and the other standards did just as well as in past years, in fact, it is most pleasant to remark that not a single standard was found deficient in its work." The needle-work throughout the school was pronounced excellent by the Educational Inspector. During the past year a play-shed has been erected in connection with the Infant School, towards which Government gave one-half. It has proved a great boon in every way. In conclusion, the head-master and the Sister in charge desired to express their grateful recognition of the loyalty and devotion shown by the assistant teachers in seconding their efforts in every way for the improvement of the school. It is to their steady attention to duty that the present efficient condition of the schools is largely due

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 13th and 14th Silver Spoon competitions were held on Saturday afternoon, the 23rd instant, at which there was a good attendance of members and some very excellent scores were made at both distances. There was also held on Saturday morning, two extra competitions (scores in these extra competitions do not count for the aggregate prizes) the scores made at 500 yards were exceedingly good. The next competitions will be held on Thursday, the 28th instant, Distances 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores :—

1st Extra Competition.

	500 yds.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	37*
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	36
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	34
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	27
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	23

* Winner of Spoon.

2nd Extra Competition.

	600 yds.
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30*
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	23
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	Retired
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	Retired

* Winner of Spoon.

13th Competition.

	200 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	35a
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	34a
Corpl F Williamson, G I P Ry Vols	34b
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	34c
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	33d
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	33c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	32c
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	32a
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	31e
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30a
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	3 f
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Vol A Irving, G I P Ry Vols	28
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	27
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	27

a Handicapped 6 points ; b Winner of 1st spoon ; c Handicapped 9 points ; d Handicapped 3 points ; Winner of 2nd spoon ; e Handicapped 3 points ; f Winner of 3rd spoon.

14th Competition.

	300 yds.
Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	35a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33d
Vol A Irving, G I P Ry Vols	33e
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	32f
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	32f
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	32g
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	31f
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	31g
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	29h
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	28
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl F Williamson, G I P Ry Vols	26
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	21
Vol N W Casserat, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	14

a Handicapped 9 points ; b Handicapped 6 points ; winner of 3rd spoon ; c Handicapped 3 points ; winner of 2nd spoon ; d Handicapped 12 points ; e Winner of 1st spoon ; f Handicapped 9 points ; g Handicapped 6 points ; h Handicapped 3 points.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormasjee and Co.'s yarn report, dated Hongkong, Dec. 6, is thus summarised :—

The general tone of the market during the fortnight has been a decided improvement on the last, and were it not for the unfavourable exchange a pretty cheerful tone would have had to be recorded, especially in No. 20, which has further hardened and a rise of $1 to $2 has been established. No 16 is sparingly dealt in at previous rates. No. 12 cannot be said to have emerged from its stagnant position, though a few first class threads have been enquired for at a slight advance. No. 10 during the first part of the fortnight was in the back-ground, but latterly a fair enquiry set in at an advance of $½ to $1, though even at the hardened rates there is a wide gap between the parity of prices ruling here and in India.

The offtake of the fortnight is estimated at 7,000 bales as hereunder :—

2,000	bales	of No.	20	sold at	$82 to $89
800	,,	,,	16	,,	$73 to $82
500	,,	,,	12	,,	$65 to $74
2,700	,,	,,	10	,,	$63 to $74
100	,,	,,	8-6	,,	$64 to $71

leaving unsold stock at 13,200 bales. Exchange on India is quoted, Rs. 184¼ T.T. and Rs. 184¾ on demand.

Advices from Shanghai as regards No. 20 are encouraging, and an advance of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 has been established. Sixteens and Tens on the other hand have been placed at a concession of Tl. ½ to Tl. 1, holders being anxious sellers before the closing of the Northern Ports for winter. Sales aggregate 4,700 bales, leaving 5,000 bales to be disposed of. Exchange is quoted Rs. 253½.

Advices from Japan report the interval to have been absolutely devoid of business. Stocks there are said to be increasing and are computed at about 2,000 bales. Also raw cotton has not experienced any enquiry, an entire absence of demand being the prevailing feature.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE KHAN BAHADUR NOWROJI PESTONJI VAKIL PARSI DHARAMSHALA AT AHMEDABAD.

(from a correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil's Parsi dharamshala here, endowed by him in memory of his late lamented wife Bai Bachoobai, was opened by Mrs. Reid, on Faiday evening last, before a large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. A large and beautiful shamiana was erected for the purpose in the compound of the dharamshala, and about four hundred persons attended. Mr. and Mrs. Reid arrived punctually at 5 p. m., and were received at the entrance by Khan Bahadur Nowroji and his daughters. The proceedings then commenced with an interesting report in English as to the origin and progress of the institution, read by Sheth Jehangirji Pestonji Vakil, honorary secretary of the Ahmedabad Parsee Panchayat. The report ran as follows :—

Mrs. Reid, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, the generous donor of this dharamshala, having made over its general management and administration to the Parsee Panchayat, I, as honorary secretary of that body, beg, with your permission to read a short report, showing, amongst other things, the circumstances under which the first suggestion regarding this dharamshala originated. As far back as, 1866, that is to say nearly twenty-eight years ago, when the Parsee population of this city was comparatively very small, and when the railway was just lately opened to Ahmedabad, Sheth Sorabji Jamsedji Jijibhai, at the suggestion of my father, the late Mr. Pestonji Framji Vakil, and other residents of this place, generously presented a sum of about Rs.10,000 to provide a dharamshala for the convenience and comfort of Parsee travellers to this city. With this sum, a building that was situated on this site was purchased and converted into a dharamshala. That building sufficed for the limited requirements of those times. Unfortunately, however, Sheth Sorabji's Dharamshala having fallen down, became practically useless. In this state it continued for many years, during which long period Parsee visitors, particularly those coming with their families, and Parsee students coming here every year in increasing numbers for the Matriculation Examination and other purposes, were put to an amount of inconvenience and hardship that can more easily be imagined than described. Further extensions of railways in Gujerat in all directions and other circumstances above referred to, coupled with the total absence of any other accommodation whatever for Parsee travellers and visitors in this central and important station, rendered the providing of a suitable dharamshala now absolutely and urgently necessary. Bitter complaints were every now and then received from visitors who had been subjected to great annoyance and hardship owing to the want of a suitable building of this nature here, and a subscription list was, therefore, started for the purpose of supplying this want. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Baronet, and his late lamented brother Sheth Nasarvanji Manekji Petit, each subscribed a sum of Rs. 1,000 and a sum of Rs. 500 was added to this by the present donor Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, but with this sum of Rs. 2,500, the list closed in spite of continued and strenuous efforts to get more subscriptions. That plan, therefore, failed, much to the disappointment of all concerned. Thereupon, Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, with his usual liberality and enterprise, offered to provide a suitable and substantial dharamshala in memory of his late lamented wife Bai Bachoobai, and to make it over to the Parsee Panchayat of this place, with a suitable provision for its maintenance and management. The work was accordingly taken in hand, and the result is this beautiful structure before you. It has cost the generous donor the large sum of over Rs.35,500 as the following abstract will show :—Dharamshala, main building construction work, Rs. 16,266 ; kitchen and quarters for the keeper and outhouses, Rs. 6,156 ; compound, including cost of restoring the old cellar, railings, walls, &c., Rs. 1,398 ; furniture, utensils, &c., Rs. 922 ; supervision, Rs. 808 ; maintenance fund, Rs. 10,000 ; —total, Rs. 35,550. The generous donor, with a view to combine stability and permanency with comfort and convenience, has made the building as substantial as possible, beside making it fire-proof by providing iron girders and taking other precautions. The building is well ventilated, and the plinth is made four feet high, and the pavement all throughout is made of stone. Separate and decent accommodation for several families is provided in the dharamshala, the kitchen and quarters for the keeper, &c., being built quite apart from the main building, and all sanitary arrangements have been scrupulously attended to. Convenient bath-rooms, with shower-baths and pipes, are attached severally to all the rooms, and verandahs are provided on all sides. In fact, all that could be done to combine beauty, convenience, comfort, stability &c., has been done, entirely regardless of cost and trouble. All the rooms have been abundantly and tastefully furnished, and cupboards with Chubbs' locks for the use of travellers have been provided in all the rooms. Crockery, glassware, cutlery, and lamps have been amply provided, and a Parsee servant employed for the service of travellers. In the centre of the compound-wall, which had to be demolished in order to make room for the new railings, there was an archway. In the centre of this archway, there was a stone tablet, on which was inscribed the name of the original founder of the old dharamshala, Sheth Sorabji Jamsedji Jijibhai. This original tablet has been carefully preserved, and placed in a convenient position on the site of the old dharamshala at Khan Bahadur Nowroji's special desire, with a view to perpetuate the memory of the original donor. It may be added that a letter was addressed by the Parsee Panchayat of Ahmedabad to Bai Bachoobai the highly respected widow of the deceased gentleman, announcing Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil's generous offer to build a new dharamshala on the same site (it being necessary to bring down the old building), and soliciting her wishes on the subject. That worthy lady kindly expressed her entire approval of the project, and thus, by God's grace, there stands on the original site another substantial structure, which will be gratefully, and, we hope, freely availed of by future Parsee visitors to this city, a city whose population and prosperity are gradually increasing under the benign rule of the British Government. The present building with all its out houses, has been well and substantially built, and will, it is hoped, not require any repairs for, perhaps, a score of years to come. It has, however, been thought desirable to provide a proper maintenance fund for this Institution, so that from it the cost of repairs, the salary of a cook and a keeper to look after the comforts of travellers, and other similar expenses might be defrayed. For these purposes, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been kindly placed by the generous donor, Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonjee Vakil, in the hands of the Parsee Panchayat of this place. Thus, at a total cost of upwards of Rs. 35,500 this institution has been completed to the entire satisfaction and gratitude of the Parsee community. This stately edifice will, it is hoped, for generations to come, bear testimony to the large-hearted liberality of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonjee Vakil, of whom the Parsee inhabitants of Ahmedabad are so justly proud, and on behalf of the Parsee community of this place, I, as secretary of the Panchayat, beg to offer sincere thanks on the occasion. It will not be out of place here to add that when the erection of this building was commenced, there were one or two houses in the vicinity belonging to strangers, which the Panchayat purchased, and thereby greatly improved the property, and secured a very elegant and convenient situation for the out-houses. The Parsee Panchayat of Ahmedabad beg to take this opportunity to state that their sincere thanks are due to Khan Bahadur Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, late Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, now at Surat, for much valuable advice and many useful suggestions. The contract for building this dharamshala was undertaken by Mr. Harilal Harjivandas, who has carried it out successfully, and all the buildings are built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The supervision over the work was exercised by Mr. Edalji Navrosji, who, I am glad to say, took great interest in his work, and worked very hard to carry it out satisfactorily. In conclusion, I beg heartily to thank Mrs. Reid for the trouble she has kindly taken to grace this occasion with her presence and to perform the ceremony of opening this dharamshala.

A Gujerati translation of the report was then read by Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai Kothawalla, a member of the Parsee Panchayat, who at the conclusion remarked that this was but one of the Khan Bahadur's several works of charity.

Mr. Reid, who was applauded on rising, in a neat little speech—among other things, said that Mrs. Reid and himself were very much delighted to be present on that occasion, that he had been afraid that the ceremony would, perhaps, have to be put off owing to the recent sad bereavement in the donor's family, but that he was informed that it had not been postponed, as according to Parsee religious sentiments, the chebaram day, or the fourth day from death, was supposed to be a specially auspicious day for performing such deeds of charity, and that this coincidence would only help to commemorate also the name of the deceased charitable lady, the donor's mother, Bai Bachoobai, at the same time that this institution preserves the memory of his wife, bearing the same name. He further observed that he was much struck with the beauty and substantial structure of the building and added that Mr. Nowroji's practical ability and skill shown in many excellent works of much larger magnitude done by him for Government, afforded a sufficient guarantee the excellent quality of the work before them. Referring to its architectural beauty, substantiality, and comforts it would afford, he humorously remarked, that even to European travellers quarters half as good there would be highly acceptable, and that though this institution was meant for the donor's own community only, which, too, was an excellent thing in itself, it might afford a good example to other communities to follow. He also referred in very complimentary terms to the beautiful Parsee Fire-temple in Ahmedabad, built by Khan Bahadur Nowroji and his brother Mr. Jehangirji Pestonjee Vakil, and also to the humane provision made by the donor of this new dharamshala for the blind, lame, and other destitute people of this city by placing considerable landed property in the Nariad Taluka, worth about Rs. 20,000 in trust, in order that the income derived therefrom be used for the good and comfort of such helpless people without any distinction of caste or creed, and concluded his speech with hearty good wishes for the generous donor and this institution itself which he had founded.

Next followed an excellent speech by Mr. K. N. Wadia, another member of the Parsee Punchayat, who, after thanking those assembled for their presence, said that Khan Bahadur Nowrojee had conferred an inestimable boon on the Parsee community by this fresh act of charity, and that he was one of the most prominent members of his community and took great interest in their welfare. In the course of his speech he said " man was not made for himself alone. The old stoic lived only for and within himself, but modern philosophy and religion taught no such selfish doctrine. ' Better than grandeur, better than gold, Is the heart that can feel for a neighbour's woe, And share in his joy with a friendly glow, With sympathies large enough to unfold, All men as brothers is better than gold.' " These sentiments, he said, were firmly stamped on the minds of Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil and his brothers, who were famous for their charities. Their venerable mother Bai Bachoo Ma, who died on Tuesday last, was a very charitable lady and dispensed her charities in the most unostentatious manner. He also referred at some length to Khan Bahadur Nowrojee's other works of charity and wishing him ever-increasing happiness and prosperity, concluded his speech with the following quotation : " If fortune could give him all we desire, Never a sorrow should cross his path, But roseate and glad for ever more, Should be his life each day."

Then Kavishvar Dalpatram Dahyabhai, the well-known poet of Gujerat, spoke at length in eloquent terms of his long acquaintance with the family and of the liberality and charity of the whole Vakil family in general and of Khan Bahadur Nowroji and his late highly-esteemed mother Bai Bachoobai in particular, and added that Mr. Nowroji's charities were such that what his right hand did his left hand knew not, and then out of a small book of songs, entitled " Bachoo Sadgoon " (The Virtues of Bachoo), specially composed by him in memory of Bai Bachoobai, Khan Bahadur Nowroji's late lamented wife, sang a song, setting forth in pathetic language her various qualities of mind and heart, which were so well known to those who ever came in contact with the deceased lady, after which he distributed some of the books to the ladies and children present.

Khan Bahadur Nowroji thanked the ladies and gentlemen assembled for the honour they had done him by their presence on the occasion and particularly Mrs. Reid for the trouble she had kindly taken to come all the way from the district to perform the ceremony of opening the dharamshala, founded by him in memory of his late beloved wife. He remarked that it had given him very great pleasure to have been able to supply here a suitable dharamshala, the want of which was so long and so badly felt, and added that he had taken care to construct and furnish the same more after the fashion of a modern dawk bungalow than an ordinary dharamshala, so that persons of condition might also be able to use it with comfort. He further said that the climate of Ahmedabad during the cold season was well known to be dry and bracing, and the city was rich in architectural buildings, and he hoped, therefore, that now that suitable accommodation had been provided, many Parsee families from Bombay would resort to this our ancient city for a change, much to the advantage of both. He then in a few but feeling terms thanked Mr. Reid for his kind words and said : " To you, Mr. Reid, I am greatly obliged for the kind way in which you have spoken of me, you have been our Collector and Magistrate for a number of years. We all have the greatest regard and respect for you. You have known me and my family for a long time, and I highly appreciate therefore the compliments, you have been pleased to pay me." He then tendered his sincere thanks to Khan Bahadur Edaljee Dosabhai, and Mr. K. N. Wadia for the kind manner in which they had alluded to his works, and expressed his gratification at hearing friends, for whom he had great respect, speak in such terms of approbation of him. He further offered his acknowledgments to Kavi Dalpatram Dahyabhai for his kindness in composing the verses in order to perpetuate the memory of his deceased wife, and added that this Poet Laureate of Gujerat had always taken great interest in all public doings, and that the influence for good, which, through his powerful poetical genius, he exercised, was felt far and wide. Lastly, he thanked the able honorary secretary to the Parsee Panchayat, Seth Jehangirji Pestonjee Vakil to whom, he said, he was under no end of obligation, that it was entirely owing to his good taste, great care, and energy that these buildings had been so substantially built and beautifully finished, all the details and requirements, being looked into by him with that thoroughness, which characterised all his works.

In conclusion, he requested Mrs. Reid to kindly bestow a few presents upon the builder and others, who had helped to construct the dharamshala and then proceed to open the dharamshala.

Just before Mrs. Reid gave away the presents above referred to, Sheth Jahangirji Pestonji Vakil gracefully presented Khan Bahadur Nowroji with a pair of rich and beautiful Cashmir shawls and turban as a token of his personal regard for him, directly after, Sheth Framji Pestonji Vakil, the senior member of the Parsee Panchayat, after a few well-chosen words, presented him with another set of shawls and turban on behalf of the Parsee community of Ahmedabad, as a mark of their high esteem and grateful recognition of his many valuable services to the community. After the presents to the builder and others had been given away, Mrs. Reid proceeded to open the dharamshala, and while she ascended the steps of the beautiful building before her, a number of young ladies greeted her with a couple of melodious songs composed for the occasion by Kavi Dalpatram Dahyabai. After this, Mrs. Reid opened the front door of the building with a silver key and declared the Parsee dharamshala open.

The building, beautifully furnished as it was, was then inspected by Mr. and Mrs. Reid and all others present, and the gathering gradually dispersed, all present being gaily decorated with garlands and bouquets.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE RICE CROP.

The following figures have been supplied by the Agricultural Depatments of the three chief rice-growing provinces :—

Province.	Acreage.			Estimated outturn in annas.
	1893 (Estimate.)	1892.	Average.	
Bengal	30,570,400	29,881,500	32,322,300	16
Madras*	5,122,300	5,289,200	4,993,500	11·4
Burma†	4,747,800	4,437,700	4,522,800	Not returned.
Total	40,440,500	39,608,400	41,838,600	....

* Government villages : i.e., about 2-3 of the Presidency.
† Area of the eleven chief rice-producing districts.

The large area of sowings reached last year in Madras has not been maintained, but elsewhere the area sown is in excess of that returned in 1892. The sown area in Madras is, however, above the average in every district except Madura itself and Tinnevelly.

The distribution of rainfall in Bengal was favourable, and the outturn is expected to be some 14 per cent. heavier than last year. In Madras the rainfall of the north-east monsoon was in most districts somewhat late, while the crop in the northern parts of the Presidency was injured by excessive rain in November. Generally speaking, the crop promises well, and the outturn estimate of 11·4 annas, above recorded, is believed to be lower than the circumstances warrant.

The gross outturn of cleaned rice in Bengal has been roughly put at 336 millions of cwts. ; and the weight of cleaned rice available for export from Burma is estimated at 23 millions of cwts. as against 24·3 millions available last year.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. " The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees held on board the s. s. "Rajapuri" on the 19th December 1893.

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 25th November 1893, on the improvement of the Mazagaon, Tank Bunder and Frere Land Estates, with estimates showing comprehensively the whole of the proposals for opening out and improving the estates, excluding the purchase of the Saw Mills property at Tank Bunder and the scheme for adapting it to the purposes of affording improved facilities for the coal trade.

A printed copy of the note having been *furnished* to each Trustee, it was not read.

Resolution :—To be communicated to the Engineer and Traffic Manager for information and guidance. No further orders are necessary, the several items included in the statement having been already dealt with separately.

Read letter from Traffic Manager dated 20th May 1893, stating that, in consequence of the improvements effected at Mazagon and the Tank Bunder Reclamation, it is necessary that fresh rates should be fixed for the occupation of land. Read joint report of the Secretary and Traffic Manager, dated 29th November 1893, recommending that for the purposes of Rule 18, appended to the Bunder Scale of Rates, the wharf front of the New Tank Bunder wharf should extend to a depth of 30 feet and Bunder limits to 50 feet further. That beyond these limits up to the east side of Quay Street, the rate for buildings erected on monthly tenancy should be Rs. 4 per catty per mensem. That the rate for fire-wood, timber, rafters, bamboos and old materials (with the exception of chunam, sand, bricks, tiles, coal, cinders, clay, which will be charged Rs. 5 per catty) stored on the new reclamation should be the same as at Mazagon Reclamation, viz., Rs. 3 per catty, and that teak scantlings stored to the north of the new reclamation, where it has been stored for years past, should continue to be charged at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for the present.

That frontages to a depth of 50 feet on the west side of Quay Street should be charged Rs. 4 a catty for buildings and sheds and Rs. 3 per catty for goods, and behind that, up to the east side of Magazine Street, Rs. 2-8-0 per catty, until the plots are levelled up.

That on Mazagon Reclamation, road frontages to a depth of 50 feet for buildings should be charged at Rs. 4 per catty and that the other rent charges should remain as they are.

Read proceedings of the Land Committee recommending that the proposals made jointly by the Secretary and the Traffic Manager be approved; that the application of the Mazagon rates to Tank Bunder should have effect immediately and the enhancement of the rate for buildings with frontages on the Mazagon property should have effect from 1st April 1894, and that the frontages along the new through road for a depth of 80 feet on the Mazagon Reclamation, that is between the north and south boundaries of the Mazagon Estate, should be reserved for leaseholds, that is, no new temporary buildings on monthly tenancies should be allowed there though the land may be let for storage.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the the Land Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th December 1893, reporting that the s. s. Vasna, in charge of Captain Rickford, who holds a license to pilot coasting vessels in the harbour, collided on the 5th instant with a native boat, in consequence of the latter having exhibited the green light on the wrong side.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 16th December 1893, reporting that, in order to obtain material to carry out all the reclamations and filling in sanctioned on Frere Land, Tank Bunder and Mazagon Estates, it will be necessary to pull down the bungalow on Ghorupdeo Hill, stating that from sections taken he estimates the quantity of stone, moorum and earth to be obtained from Ghorupdeo, without interfering with the bungalow, at 20,000 brass ; that out of this quantity not more than 7,000 brass is moorum and earth ; that about 15.500 brass of filling are required for the works already in progress, and this amount can easily be obtained if the whole of the Hill is made available ; that, as the price of the rubble stone and road metal is rising, the rock underlying the moorum and earth will be only removed when stone is required for Port Trust works or there is a demand for the ground, and suggesting that the tenant be given three months' notice to vacate his bungalow.

Resolution.—Three months' notice should be given as recommended.

Submitted memo. from the Port Officer, dated 16th December 1893, forwarding an application from Mr. W. Laythorpe, acting First Grade Pilot, for privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days from the 22nd instant, and recommending that the leave applied for be granted, the applicant's duties being performed departmentally. Submitted report by the Assistant Secretary, dated 18th December 1893, saying that the privilge leave applied for is admissible.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent No. 9228, dated 12th December 1893, forwarding an application from Mr. Camillo Colomello for a stevedore's license to work on board the Rubattino Company's steamers in the Docks, and stating that the applicant is the dubash of the Company and holds certificates showing that he is qualified to do the stevedore's work.

Resolution—The license may be granted.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th Dec., 1893.	For week ending 15th Dec., 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	20
,, ,, out of ,,	21	2
,, transported	13	8
,, attended to	..	..
,, warped	4	1

Statement of vessels using the Port Trust Docks :—

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	6
,, left	7	6
,, remaining in dock	8	11
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	5
,, left	11	4
,, remaining in dock	5	9

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 16th Dec. 1893.		Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. S. Clan Monroe		2,197	3 days.
S. S. Benedick	Docked at one time	2,440	1 day.
S. S. Rajapuri		236	1 day.
S. S. Satranjee		1,192	1 day.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 26TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. The distribution is irregular, readings being highest at Secunderabad and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Both the maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and unimportant. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 47° at Ajmere. Humidity is increasing at Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Delhi, Jahansi, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Ajmere Rajkot, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam. Light rain has fallen at Madras. Abnormals indicate disturbed weather conditions to the north of latitude 24°, where the weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy. Humidity is increasing at Veraval, Rajkot, Malegaon, Bombay and Poona, and the weather will remain cloudy. At and in the neighbourhood of Madras and Negapatam conditions appear to be slightly favourable for rain. Winds are north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast and thereby indicate squally and rainy weather to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th December, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·895
Temperature of the Air	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	63·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of wind*	NE, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	163

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button. " It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

XMAS MUSIC.—Mirth! Merry-Making!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

GENTS' 2-Button White KID GLOVES, reliable quality, Rs. 2 per Pair. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and, flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Kanyara Tea Plantation, Kangra Valley. Come one, come all, to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

FECULINA makes Cakes without trouble. FECULINA is the Perfection of Cake Flours. FECULINA makes Snow, Sponge, Seed Cakes, &c. FECULINA is sold by PEARSE & Co., Bombay, in 1lb. Tins, at As. 10 each. Full Directions on each Label.

HAM! FINEST English Hams, weighing from 8 to 14 lbs. each. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Received regularly by Fortnightly Mails. All Up-country Orders, for Provisions and Hams, receive prompt attention.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TO LET, "Nesbit" Hall, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st January, 1894. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WILL you honour us with an Inspection of Our Collection of 'XMAS, NEW YEAR'S Birthday, and Wedding Cards, Picture Books and Booklets, by Raphael Tuck, Sydney Saunders, and other makers, Bohemian Glassware, Albums, Photo-frames, Games, Purses, Fans, Jewel-boxes, Blotters, Elegant Inkstands, Lady's Companions, Toillette Requisites, Fancy Stationery, Cash-boxes, Lady's Travelling Cases, Writing Cases, and a thousand and one Nice, Elegant and Useful Articles, which we Sell at very Moderate prices!—B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lahagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a Native ENGINEER of Vast Experience in Building and Road Work. Apply to PANDIT JANKENATH, Churiwallan Street, Delhi.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ACME DUPLICATOR for Multiplying Copies from Manuscript, Music, &c., useful in every Office or School. Foolscap, Rs. 16, Letter, Rs. 12, Note Rs. 8, complete.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y. care of this Office.

JUST UNPACKED, English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and Burnt Almonds, Drages Liqueur, Drages Parisian, Gum Pastelle, Drages Jellies, White Nougat in Bars, Christmas Cakes, Turkish Delight Perfumery, Fondants, Fondants Superfine, etc., etc., etc., at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY (C. HIRSCH), 25, Church Gate Street.

DON'T FAIL to Try Our Monster Rode and Lucky Cask, being the Cheaper Amusement for everybody. Only 1 Re. a Try at the Monster Rode and 8 As. at the Lucky Cask. They being for the first time introduced into Bombay, we have prepared a Variety of Valuable Presents of Hand Bags, Accordeons, Fancy Clocks, a Variety of Toys, Flower Vases, Celleloid Balls, etc., etc., etc., at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.—C. HIRSCH.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for Christmas. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 82, Medows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

THE OLD RUGBEIAN Dinner will take place at the Volunteer Head Quarters on FRIDAY, December 29th. Gentlemen wishing to attend will kindly communicate with G. W. F. BUCKLAND, 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.

Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co,

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!
JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPHIRES, RINGS AND DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.
HURJEEMULL & CO.,
DELHI: Chandni Chowk.
BOMBAY: Rampart Row.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)
Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
LUCERNE.
English, per lb. Rs. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
French, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Rs. 1-12 10 lbs., Rs. 16.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5 a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs.3-8.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

WE have no fresh news to chronicle this evening in this column, the home and local markets and the banks having been closed for the Christmas holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 23.

The City Line steamer City of Khwa arrived here, from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bezwada left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 26.

French mail steamer Oxus, from Chiua, arrived.
Oslent line mail ster Oruba, from Aden, arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE MacIver Line s s Lycia, 3,116 tons, Captain W McNay, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain J J Wood, sailed yesterday, for Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger.

THE s s Agapanthus, 2,866 tons, Captain R Tod, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from East London (5th December) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

THE s s Tuscar, 1,969 tons, Captain F L Deason, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Shields, 22nd November) with a cargo of 3,598 tons coals and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Gas Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzura, 1,336 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W H Ingram, Mr and Mrs Crake, Dr and Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Marijam, and 32 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Alison, Col. Crawford, Mr Mason, Mr and Mrs Bernard, Mr Davies, Mr Hurchandra, Mr Schilzie, and 395 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev Melville Haslope Captain and Mrs B S Von Donop, Captain C S Close, Lieut W E Wingfill Mr A E Lees, Mrs Clark, Rev A Hogglew, Mr E G Gahagon, Mr R Gahagon, Rev P Geppur, Mrs E G Creasy, Mr C Worthington, Lieut R G Hopkins, Major C H Blount, Lieut L H Hooper, Mr Ramchundra Vishnoo, and 95 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubatino, Captain G Merello, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant:—From Genoa—Captain and Mrs M Camperio and Miss M Camperio, Rev P S Wynkoop, and Mrs Honorable Waldegrave, Mr and Mrs Ballantine and 3 children, Mr Lavagetti, Rt Honorable Lord Badstock, Miss Fowler, Count Roman, Mr Andrews, Col and Mrs Jacob, Mr L Cornaglia Mr E Dalgado and Mr L Steffenader. From Port Said:—Mr and Mrs Schwartzer, and Mr and Mrs Mahomed and child. From Aden—Mr Kiriakidis, Mr M DeCosta and 56 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Tuscar (s)	Deason	Shields, Nov 22.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, Dec 4.
	Valiant (yacht)	Morrison	New York, Nov 23.
26	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Dec 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Deepdale (s)	Nickolls	Karachi.
	Lycia (s)	McNay	Karachi.
	Clio (s)	Wood	Hull via Karachi.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Barque Queen of England, for Negapatam, Tuticorin, &c.
" Mary-E-Russell for Mauritius.
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Ravenna, for China, &c.
" Agapanthus, for Hull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—990 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Sewjee; 55 bales wool, A Jaffer; 135 bales wool, B Hurbhun; 80 bales wool, B Fuckurchand; 53 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 tons linseed cakes, Thos H Moore and Co; 106 bales wool, C Kessowjee; 41 bales wool, H Jamal; 49 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 625 cwts wheat flour, V P Dhunvi; 102 bales wool, P Dayall; 131 bales wool, T Chimondas; 1000 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 600 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee.

Hispania s—1930 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 52 bales wool, C Kessowjee; 40 bales wool, K Khoosal.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—600 cwts myrabollams, 75 cwts olibanum, and 19 cwts gum, K Khooshall; 250 cwts coir yarn, Dhunjeebhoy Maneckjoe and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 40,002 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 210 cwts gum, and 75 cwts aloes, M L Assoo; 300 cwts methyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 36 cwts gum, J Malsee; 98 cwts gum, and 19 cwts fishmaws, K Shuriff and Co; 125 cwts coir rope, M Mooljee; 70 cwts dry ginger, C Rajpal and Co; 3,500 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co; 21 cwts fishmaws, M L Khutow; 87 cwts dry ginger, E Lalljee; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 2,009 cwts rapeseed, and 12 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 827 cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers and Co; 45 cwts nuxvomica, R Ludha; 140 bales ganja powder, S Nooroodin; 6 cwts fishmaws, 90 cwts deer horns, and 1 bale skins, J M Rahimtoola; 24 cwts fishmaws, M L Khutow: 7 bales skins, P Shamjee; 272 cwts olibanum, L Chuthoo; 75 cwts fishmaws, M Mooraj; 1,250 cwts wheat bran, V G Hunvi; 315 cwts myrabollams, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 13 bales hides and skins, C Jooma and Co; 315 cwts olibanum, M Cassambhoy and Co; 10 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 68 cwts gum, V V Madhowjee; 2,201 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 35 cwts peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 9 cwts gum, and 5 cases tortoise shell, N Mianee; 150 cwts turmeric, A Tooisidas; 68 cwts condiments and 4 cwts Bombay ducks, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 16 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee.

FOR HULL.

Agapanthus s—2,001 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Cameron s—1,213 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts myrabollams, and 760 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—630 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co; 540 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Aldgate s—100 bales cotton, and 400 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—999 cwts groundnuts seed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—50 lbs tea and 110 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Manordas and Anundjee; 1 case curiosities and 55 bales cotton. Volkart Brothers.

Beatrice s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 610 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

West, Lieut, 5th Bo L I, from duty, from Thanna.

DECEMBER 23.

Grant, Lt-Col, Bo, 4th Rifles, from duty, from Canturbury.
Rielly, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Aden.

DECEMBER 24.

Hope, Lt, Ms, R H A, en route to England, from Bangalore.
Poaffe, Major, Bo, A P D, on leave, from Quetta.
Manderson, Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Nasirabad.

DECEMBER 25.

Hollaran, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Bellary.
Labert, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Wood, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Ellichpur.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 23.

Cleveland, Surgn-Capt, 5th Bo L I, on leave.

DECEMBER 24.

Grant, Lt-Col, Bo, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Poona.

DECEMBER 25.

Nicholson, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave.
Shone, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th December, 1893.

1. The following members of "D" Company will attend at the Ranges, this (Wednesday) morning, the 27th instant, to practice for the Inter-Company Team Competition:—Cr.-Sergt Black, Quarter Master Sergt Stephens, Sergts McKinnon, Long, and Gordon; Corpls Bullock, Valladares, Campbell, and Moore; Vols J Barry, Carson, A D'Silva, Gordon, Perkins, Steers and Pacheco.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th December, 1893.

1. No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Building's, Fort, on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to commence the annual Gun target practice. Dress:—Drill order without arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREEN—On 'Xmas Day, Dorothy Maud, of double pneumonia, the dearly beloved daughter of W. and E. Green, Apollo Bunder, aged 6 years and 1 day. (Born 'Xmas Eve, 1887.) Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEW—December 2, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of George Frederic Chew, of a son.
GRIEVE—December 19, at Madras, the wife of J Grieve, Cochin, of a daughter.
KELWAY—December 22, at 6, Church Road, Howrah, the wife of H Kelway-Bamber, of a son.
MEIN—December 17th at Kohat, the wife of Major J E Mein, 6th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
TESCHE—December 21, at No 8, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Otto Tesche, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BREMNER—WILLIAMSON—December 4, at the Scotch Church, Karachi, by the Revd R Kennedy, Alexander Bremner, C E, to Janet Purves, daughter of the late George Williamson, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BORAH—December 12, at Sibsagar, very suddenly, from croup, Sarat Chandra, the only son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs S Borah, aged two years and five months.
CHEW—December 6, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Arthur Frederic, the dearly beloved infant son of George and Florence Chew, four days old.
ORCHARD—December 17, at Sambhar, Rajputana, Mary, the dearly loved wife of C H Orchard, Superintendent, Salt Revenue Department, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1893.

IT is quite evident that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will have the distinction of being the longest on record. After sitting continuously for twenty-eight days the Court, on Friday night, was adjourned for the Christmas holidays until January 8, leaving a large proportion of the cases still to be tried. The present seems a suitable opportunity for bringing the review of the riot cases published a fortnight since to a later date. A trial which occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury nearly four days the week before last, had points of more than usual interest. The prisoners, Ahmed Sultan Dhobi, and eight other Mahomedans were indicted for five serious charges. the murder of a Hindu named Keshav Gopal, committed on the 12th August, the second day of the riots, at Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, Old Nagpada; damaging and defiling a place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus; rioting; voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and dacoity. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence. The evidence adduced for the prosecution went to show that a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans resided in the neighbourhood where the riotous scenes in connection with which the prisoners were placed in the dock were enacted. The deceased, Keshav Gopal, who was about fifty years of age, resided in a house in the lane, and on hearing a noise in the street, shut the door of his dwelling. The mob attacked the house, and after forcing open the door, dragged Keshav out into the street, where they maltreated him severely. His arm was broken, and there were many wounds on his head and body, from the effects of which he afterwards died in hospital. The medical evidence showed, however, that deceased was suffering from diabetes at the time. The mob, after assaulting Keshav, went to a temple known as Jankibai's temple, which they broke into and entirely wrecked, breaking up the stone-gods, and smashing everything else they could find on the premises. The rioters afterwards visited another house in the lane, and in the absence of the owner effected an entrance, and looted the premises. It was in reference to this proceeding that the charge of dacoity was prepared. A Hindu, named Wittoba, who resided in the house of the deceased, was one of the principal witnesses, and deposed to seeing the third accused drag the unfortunate man from his house on to the road, where he was beaten with sticks by the Mussalman crowd. A woman, named Sunkoobai (whose courage might well have put the frightened men to shame), went up into the verendah of a house, and entreated the crowd to spare the deceased. The mob turned upon her, and beat her with sticks. A man who also entreated on behalf of the deceased, met with similar treatment. The mob appeared to think that they had beaten all the life from their victim, for they cried: "The salla is dead; let us go to the temple."

The unfortunate Gopal, who never recovered consciousness, was removed to the hospital, where he shortly afterwards died. The deceased was a man of some means, and owned the house on which he lived. His son, with others living in the street, presented a petition to the Commissioner of Police, on October 12, and the enquiries then instituted led to the arrest of the prisoners. Jankibai, the owner of the temple to which the mob proceeded, after their murderous attack upon Gopal, stated that twenty-five or thirty Mahomedans armed with sticks, came to the temple, which they forcibly entered, and broke the lamps, globes, chandeliers, and idols. Some of the rioters got on the parapet of the roof, and by means of crowbars, threw down into the street stone images of the Rishees, calling out to the owner of the temple: "Jankibai, see your gods." The cost of the idols alone was stated to have been Rs. 3,500. A witness, named Dhurmajee, said that the crowd of Mahomedans on leaving the temple began throwing stones at the Hindoo houses in the vicinity. They then called out *deen, deen*, and again entered the temple, after which the witness saw the images thrown down into the roadway. He identified five of the prisoners as present in the temple, and, on their leaving the building, noticed that the fifth accused was carrying a gold ornament, the second accused having a necklace round his neck. Some of the crowd were carrying iron crowbars, and others sticks. On leaving the temple the second time, the crowd, after calling out *deen, deen*, came to witness's house and battered at the door. Witness then ran up into a loft, where he heard the door burst open, and saw the crowd enter a room on the first floor. He saw the crowd through the crevices of the flooring of the loft, and saw them break open a box and a cupboard, the contents of which they took away. The property belonged tothe landlord of the house, Vithoba Govind Patel. Witness saw four of the accused in the room, and saw them open the cupboard and box. About ten or fifteen men entered the house, but the others remained outside the room. The evidence for the defence almost entirely consisted of attempts to prove alibis, but the jury held that the prisoners were participants in the riot which undoubtedly took place. They returned a verdict of guilty against the third and fifth prisoners in respect to the charge of causing grievous hurt with deadly weapons; a verdict of guilty against all the accused, with the exception of the fourth, in respect of the charge of defiling a place of worship; a verdict of guilty against five of the prisoners in respect of the charge of dacoity; and a verdict of guilty against all the accused on the charge of rioting. On Friday—more than a week after this verdict was returned—Mr. Justice Bayley directed the prisoners to be brought up to have sentence passed upon them. Ahmed Yakoob and Shaik Cassum Shaik Ahmed, for causing grievous hurt to Keshav Gopal, were sentenced to transportation for life; the six prisoners, found guilty of rioting and defiling Jankibai's temple, were sentenced to an aggregate term of rigorous imprisonment for five years each, the one found guilty of rioting only being ordered to undergo three years' incarceration.

The attention of the Court was next engaged not with a batch of prisoners, but with one only—Balaram Motiram, a Hindoo, who surrendered to his bail, and claimed to be tried for having, on the 12th August, committed the offences of rioting, damaging and defiling a Mahomedan place of worship at Eighth Street, Camateepoora, mischief, dacoity, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a man, named Ismail Bhula, and also with having, on the 13th August, assaulted a policeman, named Oomer, while the latter was engaged in the suppression of a riot. The Advocate-General and Mr. Anderson represented the Crown, whilst the prisoner's defence was placed in the hands of Mr. Jardine, who raised the preliminary objection that there were six charges, whilst the Criminal Procedure Code only allowed of the hearing of three charges simultaneously. The prosecution urged that the six offences were variations of the same charges, but after some discussion it was decided to proceed with only three of the indictments: rioting on the 12th August, rioting on the 13th, and defiling a place of worship. Briefly put, the case for the prosecution was, that the prisoner, who was a man of a certain amount of influence among the Cammattees, on August 12, led a band of that community in an outbreak. After going up the 7th and 8th Streets, Camatteepoora, and looting a weaver's shop, the mob, headed by the prisoner, proceeded in the direction of the Bellasis Road, and for some time were lost sight of by the witnesses, who were in the Municipal stables. The crowd afterwards returned, and having divided into two parties, proceeded up the 6th and 7th Streets, the latter party attempting to attack the Municipal stables. The presence of the prisoner in that crowd was testified by Mr. Hallums, Municipal Inspector, who had spoken to the accused, with whom he was well acquainted. The prisoner was carrying a pick, and threatened to "brain" the inspector. The latter having called to another inspector in the stables (Mr. William Mowforth), a number of Mahomedans employed by the Municipality came to the wall of the place, on seeing whom the Hindoos made off, and afterwards proceeded towards a stable and chawl, which they broke into, and wrecked some carriages, the accused being still at their head. Having done that they went towards Cammatteepoora centre road, where they broke into two chawls, and damaged property and hurt a man, named Ismail. The mob had been roving about from 5-30 a.m. to 10 a.m., and during that interval had also destroyed a firewood chawl. On the following morning, they went to another firewood depot, but while they were rioting, a small body of police, stationed near the Foras Road, came up and tried to stop the disturbance. The police were getting the worst of it, when some native infantry came up from the centre road, and the mob on seeing them tried to disperse. The prisoner was followed by the police and one of the soldiers, and while trying to get into his house was arrested after much difficulty, and not before he had injured the policeman, named Oomer, and torn his clothing. On the second day of the trial which occupied the Court at four sittings, His Lordship was informed that the prisoner's father had died that morning, and in order to give accused an opportunity of performing the funeral obsequies, the Court did not reassemble after luncheon. When the case for the prosecution closed, prisoner made no statement, but left his defence in the hands of Mr. Jardine who made a strong point of the inability of the witnesses to identify any other person but Motiram in a crowd composed of about 150 Hindoos. With regard to the evidence of the two European witnesses (Hallums and Mowforth) he said that they were evidently labouring under great excitement at the time, and this had to be remembered in appraising the value of their evidence. Mr. John Campbell, C.E., for the defence, produced plans of the locality of the alleged riots, and Madavrao Balajee, a timekeeper in the G. I. P. Railway, living in the same house as accused, deposed that Balaram was at home all the forenoon of August 12, and in fact did not leave the house until arrested by the police on the following morning. Other witnesses deposed to seeing Ballaram at his own house during the time the alleged riots were in progress. It was also deposed that a guard of native troops was stationed in the immediate vicinity of the street in which accused lived, and that no outrages were committed there. The jury found the prisoner guilty of simple rioting both on the 12th and 13th August, and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

DURING the last three years it appears a very important change has been made in the system on which experiments have been conducted on the Nagpur experimental farm. A certain number of farm fields have all along been appropriated to permanent experiments running year after year on definite and continuous lines. But the greater number of experiments made each year have been specially devised for the year—often without much reference to the teaching of previous years or to the fitness of the land selected for the experiment or to the inadequacy of a single year's result to throw light on the question at issue. This has been altered, and by far the greater number of the experiments are now settled on a continuous basis. These will be continued year after year on plots specially selected, and the results shown in future reports in a definite order. Mr. J. B. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture in the Central Provinces, announcing this decision, observes that it may be objected to the programme that a considerable proportion of its experiments merely test native practices, and are not immediately connected with ideas for their improvement. But in his opinion the farm will serve a very useful purpose if it indicates the *raison d'etre* and measures the results of processes known to the ryot, which being out of accord with European practice are often hastily condemned by his critics. Apart from the interest which attaches to such an enquiry, it is needed to give the accurate knowledge of existing circumstances without which it is impossible to judge whether there is any practical possibility of improving them. So far as the experiments carried on at the farm were affected by the season, writes Mr. Fuller, the most striking feature of the year was the extraordinary destructive attack of rust which followed the wet weather of February. Very heavy rain had fallen at sowing time, and early in the season an outbreak of fungoid disease was apprehended in case of continued cold weather rain. The worst anticipations, he tells us, were realised; for he found in a single night that the wheat fields assumed an unhealthy brownish tinge, and the grain which had at the time just set, rapidly shrivelled in the ears. Early sown crops were seemingly sufficiently advanced in growth to resist the disease and suffered comparatively little. But with late sown wheat the thicker the crop the greater was the injury, and in some cases the grain yielded by most promising fields was so light as to hardly stand winnowing. The precaution of spraying the crops with either sulphate of copper or of iron proved absolutely useless, and the result with some experiments was positively adverse to the outturns. The plots which promised best and would actually yield the heaviest gave the lightest return, and the only indication of the true result of the experiment was in these cases to be gathered from the weight of the straw. One unsatisfactory feature of the working of the farm is that students join the class simply as a means of obtaining Government employ, and it is believed that if their class certificates fail them in this direction their numbers will rapidly decline. Further Mr. Fuller urges that the vacancies in this branch of the service are not unlimited, and unless Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers can utilise this special education by accepting passed students for appointments in the Court of Wards and Forest establishments, he is persuaded the class may not prove long-lived. The experience of the sister class in engineering has shown that people in the northern districts are much more ready than those of the Nagpur country to take advantage of technical education, and had it been possible to start the agricultural class at Jubbulpore its chances of success would have been much more assured.

WE pointed out the other day the advisability of receiving with a certain amount of caution statements which are made by naval and other experts, who, too sure of their data, raise large superstructures on very insecure foundations. Captain Gambier, R.N., stated in all sincerity that the French have completed the much-talked-of canal between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. As a matter of fact, the canal in question has not even been begun, and a very careful writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has since written an article which shows that the work would have to surmount extraordinary difficulties, and may be regarded as impracticable. To the modern engineer, however, nothing is impossible, and M. René Kerviller has recently been calculating the expense of such an undertaking, which he puts at over thirty million sterling. The canal would be about 320 miles in length, running from Bordeaux to Narbonne, and would be large enough to admit the passage of the largest ironclads. Doubtless, such a canal if made, would seriously affect our position in the Mediterranean, but then it has not been made, or even decided upon. It would be a far more formidable work than the Manchester Ship Canal, and its construction would occupy a far greater number of years. It may safely be prophesied that large ironclads will not find their way across France from Bordeaux to Narbonne, or *vice-versa*, during what is left of the nineteenth century. The Manchester Canal is only thirty-five and a-half miles long, and deep enough to take a ship of one thousand tons. Yet it has taken six years in the making and sixteen millions sterling—six millions over the estimate—have been expended upon it. A sum in rule of three would give the number of years and the cost of a canal three hundred and twenty miles long, and wide enough and deep enough to take the largest ironclad, with a displacement of fourteen thousand tons each. What is more, it would be necessary to provide an immense system of locks to get the water and the ships over a range of hills three hundred feet high—an impediment the like of which the engineers of the Manchester Ship Canal had not to encounter.

THE collapse of the speculative—buying of silver to which we referred in our last issue, has, if possible, been made more complete by the arrival of £60,000 worth of that metal, equivalent to twenty-four lakhs, by the last mail steamer. The next mail will still further overload the crowded market with £30,000 worth of bullion, for which there are no purchasers. The mail following will bring £60,000 more; while the mail which left England on Friday last, will bring £190,000 worth of silver for Bombay, and £30,000 worth for Calcutta. The purchases of silver for the December account exceed a crore of rupees in value. When the mail steamer, leaving England on the 28th instant, has discharged her consignment, one crore and twenty lakhs worth of silver will have been brought to this country, where people are now at least awaking to the fact that the value of the once precious metal has been largely discounted. Last week orders for not more than £20,000 worth of silver were sent from Bombay to London. But there the business stopped. The bulls have lost heavily, and have no desire to play the game further, at all events under present circumstances. Exchange, which fell to 1s. 3d. ten days ago, has already begun to improve, and there is now a prospect that the Secretary of State will in another fortnight be able to sell Council Bills at the minimum rate of 1s. 3¼d. There is every indication that the export business will soon obtain larger proportions, which, of course, will also tend to strengthen exchange.

THE s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday next.

THE following are the cases remaining to be tried at the High Court, in connection with the riots in August last. Akbarshakhan Nadirshakhan, and four other Mahomedans, charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, damaging and defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus, dacoity, mischief by fire, and murder; Kutchra Jugga and two other Hindus charged with rioting armed with deadly weapons, damaging and defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of the Mahomedans, murder, and dacoity; Bhagai Kalla and Kurson Hurry, Hindus, charged with theft and abetment of theft.

THE Government, it is reported, intend to build two new troopships for the Indian service, larger and faster than the old ones. The contract cost of taking soldiers to India is stated to be £15, while by H. M. troopships the cost is just a fraction under £8 per man.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 2nd December 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 119,634 maunds and Rs. 15,574 in the earnings.

THE families of Lieutenant Kijima and others, who lost their lives in the Chishima, intend, says the *Asahi*, to bring an action against the Ravenna owners.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRESH FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Reports received from German sources state that after the departure of Sir Gerald Portal's Mission, fresh fighting has taken place between Protestants and Catholics.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

A FRENCH EXPEDITION MEDITATED.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

Advices received here by the French Government report that organized bands of marauders are constantly attacking French outposts.

It is believed that France meditates sending an expedition to punish the marauders.

THE BOMB SCARE: MORE EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS DISCOVERED.

BARCELONA, Dec. 25.

The fresh discovery of Anarchist plots has proved to be of an important character.

Every apparatus and the material necessary for the extensive manufacture of bombs, have been found in a cavern of the mountain adjacent to the City.

THE SUBJUGATION OF MATABELE.

MR. RHODES' TELEGRAM TO THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 26.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has telegraphed to the Cape Government, stating that the Matabele have been entirely subdued, and that Lobengula, who has fled, will not return.

Mr. Rhodes and Major Forbes are returning to Cape Town.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.

A religious conflict between Mussulmans and Armenians has taken place at Yuzgat.

Several Armenians have been arrested on a charge of murdering a Turkish spy.

People posted violent placards, whereupon further arrests were ordered. The accused being pursued by gendarmes, fled into a church. A fussilade was then opened upon them, and many were injured.

An exasperated mob afterwards surrounded the prison-house, and attempted to fire the magazine.

Troops were eventually called out to quell the disturbance.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi, on the 22nd instant.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI AT LAHORE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji M. P. for Central Finsbury, arrived here at three o'clock, on the afternoon of the 25th instant. The whole city turned out to greet him, the streets from the city to the station being literally packed with dense crowds and lined with hundreds of carriages. The large station compound was one mass of living units. The passage left clear for Mr. Dadabhoy's carriage was lined with volunteers. The college students and a large number of schoolboys were present and bands were playing and flags and banners flying, when the train entered the station amid tremendous cheering. The cream of Lahore society was on the platform. A number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen welcomed Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji with religious ceremonies. The procession to the city was half-a-mile long and included ten brass bands and fully a hundred flags with mottoes. Country bands and musicians were stationed along the route and triumphal arches spanned the road at intervals. The houses along the bazaar were crowded with men and women, and flowers were showered down, gongs beaten, and rose essence sprinkled. The carriage containing the first Parsee M.P. was unharnessed, and dragged all the way through by young men. Addresses of welcome from all classes were presented in the centre of the town. Mr. Dadabhoy, on replying to the addresses, said his first advice to them that day was to be loyal to Great Britain. As for himself he had not lived in vain if he had helped in unifying the Indian people. The procession to Mr. Dadabhoy's temporary quarters occupied four hours, and it was dark when Anarkali was reached. Bengal lights and gas lamps, however, lighted up the scene, and all the principal houses along the route were decorated. Amongst the inscriptions in the triumphal arches was one containing the words, "Thanks to the Electors of Central Finsbury." On arrival at his residence Mr. Dadabhoy declared that that day's reception crowned all previous demonstrations, and was absolutely unprecedented in Lahore or the north of India.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

THE HORSE HURDLES RACE.

Mr. MacCartie's Canopus, 10st.......... 1
Mr. Gopaul's Royal Oak, 10st. 11lb.......... 2

Distance, round the course. Time, 3 min. and 20 secs.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The Maharajah of Mysore's Child of the Island, 8st. 11lb.......... 1
Aga Khan's Sterling, 9st. 5lb.......... 2

Distance, one and half mile. Time, 3 min. and 16 secs.

THE ADYAR PLATE.

Mr. MacCartie's Hillside, 9st. 4lb. 1
Mr. Devaraj Ur's Marvel, 9st. 4lb. 2
Mr. Hill's Van Dieman 3

Also ran The Doctor, Honesty, Waiwera, and Adoration. Distance, one and a quarter mile. Time, 2 min. and 18¼ secs.

THE VIZIANAGRAM STAKES.

Mr. Hill's Frisky, 9st. 7lb. 1
Mr. Lawrie's Meg, 7st. 8lb. 2
Aga Khan's Russian, 8st. 3

Also ran Mabel, Magna Charta, Brilliant and Parekaretu. Distance, three-quarter mile. Time, 1 min. and 24 secs.

THE WELTER.

Mr. Morgan's Harlequin, 10st. 2lb.......... 1
Mr. Ernest's Myasmya, 10st 12lb, ... 2
Mr. Gopaul's Royal Flag, 10st. 3

Also ran Pahang. Distance, one mile. Time, 1 min. and 55 secs.

THE SAIDAPET PURSE.

Aga Khan's Bismarck, 10st. 1lb.......... 1
Captain Baring's The Bairn, 9st, 3lb.......... 2
Mr. Lucas' Magna Charta, 9st. 9lb.......... 3

Also ran Jamboree, Dervish, and Matchbox. Distance, six furlongs. Time, 1 min. and 27 secs.

THE MADRAS AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The Madras Amateur Photographic Society will hold their first exhibition for a fortnight, opening from to-morrow. Exhibits have been received from every quarter of the globe. Messrs Knapp and Co. of Calcutta take the gold medal and also Messrs. Nicholas Co., Madras.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Colonel Yeatman Biggs, C.B., lately Commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut, succeeds Colonel Cooke as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters.

A PRESENT TO LADY LANSDOWNE.

A farewell present to Lady Lansdowne from the ladies of Calcutta and Simla has taken the form of a handsome bracelet, which was sent to her by Lady Elliott on Christmas Eve.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

It is understood that the New Year's honours list will be published in India on the morning of January 2. The *Pioneer* says that one may reasonably expect to see Mr. Westland among the Knight Commanders of the Star of India, and Mr. J. Mackay a K. C. I. E. Sir Mortimer Durand's reward for the Kabul Mission should at least be a K. C. B., as Sir Alfred Lyall was given that distinction when Foreign Secretary after the close of the Afghan War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN CALCUTTA.

Colonel Elles, lately employed on special duty with the Kabul Mission, has arrived at Calcutta, and takes charge of the Quartermaster-General's work there, during General Stedman's absence on the Khagan Valley Committee at Rawalpindi.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

That committee will assemble during the current week, and will dispose of the questions at issue, namely, the comparative merits of the Kashmir and the Khagan Valley routes to Gilgit by the end of the month. Its recommendations will have to be submitted to the Government of India for consideration.

THE WAZIRIS FOUND GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF MR. KELLY.

At the recent meeting between Mr. Bruce, Commissioner, Derajat, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and Mr. Macmahon, Political Agent, Zhob, at Kajuri Kuch, in Gomal, to inquire into the recent outrages committed on the northern border of the Zhob District, the Waziris have been found guilty of murder of Mr. Kelly in August last. The question of adequate punishment to be inflicted on the Waziri tribe will be referred to Government.

THE DIAMOND HARBOUR CASE.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Into the mysterious Fulta shooting case, Mr. Hamilton, Joint-Magistrate, Alipur, held an investigation on the spot on Saturday. He has arrived at the conclusion that Surgeon-Captain Pearse was acting in his legitimate right of self-defence, and has discharged him under Section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No formal charge has, therefore, been recorded against Surgeon-Captain Pearse.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup is as follows:—

2 to 1 on Highborn.
8 to 1 against Tantallon.
9 to 1 against Sprig.
12 to 1 against Goodhope.
15 to 1 against Reprisal.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

To-day's races afforded a grand afternoon sport. All Calcutta was present, including the Viceroy and party, and scores of distinguished visitors.

THE ZEERUT STAKES.

Mr. Dignum's Magistrate, 11st.......... 1
Mr. Rodocanachi's Whiff, 11st. 2
Mr. Gascard's Erin, 8st. 12lb. 3

Won by eight lengths easily. Time, 3 min. and 52 3-5 secs.

THE MEDIUM STAKES.

The Firm's Effie, 9st. 13lb 1
Kuar Sahib's Necklet, 9st. 2
Dr. O'Connor's Alice, 2st. 14lb.......... 0

Won by two lengths. Time, 1 min. and 22 2-5 secs.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.

Mr. Green's Sapphira, 9st. 12lb. 1
Mr. Butler's Lady Flo, 9st.......... 2
Mr. Ezra's Leotard, 9st. 7lb. 3

Good race, won by half-a-length. Time—1 min. and 32 secs. Distance, 4 furlongs.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Highborn 9st 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Tostig, 9st 3lb... 2
The Maharajah of Mysore's Tantallon, 9st 3lb 3
Kuar Sahib's Monk, 9st.......... 0

Also ran Kirkstall, Savant, and Reprisal. A good start. A splendid race till the three-quarter distance, when winner got ahead and grandly steered by Trabon, won by 2 lengths. 3 lengths between the 2nd and 3rd. Time, 3 min. and 8 2-5 secs.

THE PONY STAKES.

The Maharaja of Patiala Negus, 9st. 12 lb... 1
Mr. Apcar's Sapper, 8st. 13lb 2
Aga Moochul Shah's Speed o'Thought, 10st 3lb 3

Also ran Brat, Zulu, Hadjee, Raeburn, Tomato, and Amanee. Won by 1 lengths. Time 2 min. and 22 3-5 secs.

THE WARNE AND LOCKE CUP.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Eider, 10st. 1
Mr. Lawrence's Opal, 7st. 2

Vicenga and Ivo passed the post first and second, the former was disqualified for not putting up English penalty, and Ivo for short weight, thus giving the race to Eider. Time 1 min. and 4-5 secs.

THE WELTER PLATE.

Mr. Anslin's Red Rose, 8st. 10lb.......... 1
Mr. Charles' Stewpan, 9st. 2 lb.......... 2
Aga Moochul Shah's Minnehaha, 10st. 4lb... 3

Also ran Albania, Killaloe, Caliope, and Dromochter, The Drummer, and Sabat. Won by three-quarters of a length. Time, 3 min.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Shannon, with the English mails of Dec. 15, left Aden at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. The Shannon, which communicated at Aden with the Himalaya, brings the following passengers:—

For Kurrachee—From London: Mr. Vicary, Mr Gabler.

For Bombay—From London: Mr. Leach, Mrs. E. W. Payne, Surg.-Lieut-Col. Waters, Mr. J. W. Russell, Col. F. Way, Miss Parr, Mrs. Gazden, Mr. T. W. Greenfield, Major and Mrs. Allan Smith, Mr. R. F. Lambe, Mr. J. W. Bourne, Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Luckey and three children, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hume and three children, Mr. R. Anderson, Miss Kempsall, Mrs. Warren and three children, Mr. C. L. Mowbray, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Shepherd, Mr. Wivian Foote, Mr. L. Clayton, Mr. M. Ally, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Williams, Mr. W. Ahmad.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Professor F. G. Selby, Mrs. Selby, Mr. Jardine, Mr. A. H. Diack, Dr. A Lingard, Capt. Hamilton, Surg.-Major Mancer, Capt. H. R. S. Chapman, Mr. A. B. Strange, Capt. Kirkpatrik, Sir. Greyille and Lady Smyth, maid and valet, Dr. Holman, Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell, Mr. Berriff, Mrs. R. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Grimshaw, Mr. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Saxton Noble, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. D. N. Singh, Miss R. Godfrey, Miss English, Miss McGregor, Miss Abram, Mr. S. M. Bilgrami, Messrs. H. W. and P. A. Hudson.

From Ismailia: H. H. the Nawab of Rampore and suite, Capt. Colvin, Mr. Budden, Mr. Howe.

From Gibraltar: Dr. Raphael Periva, Mr. A. Blako.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

THE MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB.

Early in December it is the invariable custom of the secretaries to our various county cricket clubs to meet at Lord's in order to arrange the programme of matches for the ensuing year. The practice is convenient and time-saving, as it prevents misunderstandings and a vast mass of correspondence. Moreover, it enables the leading representatives of cricket to discuss any developments in the game, or any alterations in its laws which may be deemed desirable. The business is transacted in the Pavilion of this famous ground, and the gathering is convened under the auspices of the Marylobone Club. It is therefore not only natural, but exceedingly proper, that the Secretary to the Marylelone Club, Mr. H. Perkins, should preside each year on this very important occasion. The conference for 1893 took place this week, and it occurs to me that the re-union presents an opportunity to gossip anent the Marylelone Club and its secretary. I need hardly say that the Marylebone Club—generally dubbed the M.C.C.—constitutes the Parliament of the world of cricket. I say the world of cricket advisedly, for its power is recognised not only in England, but far away in Australia and America. The M.C.C. is in some ways even more supreme than the Jockey Club, although not so autocratic and mysterious. Of course it is quite possible for any band of cricketers not to play under the rules of the Marylebone Club, but no one ever heard of such a body of eccentrics. The M.C.C. exercises ungentle but firm sway in the realms of cricket. Some people are apt to look upon it as a very conservative organisation. Well, I may be wrong, but I believe that our great summer pastime owes no small measure of its popularity to the unchanging conditions under which it has been played. Of course, there have been alterations in the laws, but they have rarely been of a sweeping character. They partake more of the nature of variations in detail than in principle. The great leading principles of cricket are almost immutable—like the laws of the Medes and Persians. If a man is allowed to deliver an extra ball per over, or if a captain is given liberty to declare the innings of his team at an end, and put his opponents in, we can hardly describe these changes as revolutionary. Broadly speaking we play the same game of cricket as our fathers, grandfathers, aye, and even our great-grandfathers did, and to some considerable extent this affords us a standard of commparison, which is very interesting. What changes have been made have tended to the purification of the sport, and to improving it generally. Thank heaven matches are no longer fought for heavy stakes, and it is very rare under latter-day rules that contests are not brought to a definite decision. So far cricket has successfully resisted all attempts to supersede it and contrary to pessimistic prophecies has hardly been affected by the measure of popularity afforded to lawn tennis and golf. The healthiness of cricket is very largely due to the Marylebone Club, which has now attained the ripe old age of 106.

THE INCEPTION OF THE "M.C.C." AND "LORD'S."

About 1780 the White Conduit Club was formed in London by the Duke of Dorset, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Talbot, Sir H. Mann, the Hon. Colonel Lennox, Colonel Tarleton, and other aristocratic supporters of the game. It was the leading club, although it had but a short existence. The White Conduit Club was "the acorn from which sprung the gigantic oak known as the M.C.C." Matches in those days were played on the ground of the oldest volunteer corps in England—the Honourable Artillery Company—but whether the White Conduit men resorted there regularly I have no means of knowing, but I believe they also played on the White Conduit fields. In these distant days Thomas Lord was a well-known player. In an old book that I have Thomas Lord is described as "a man in humble circumstances, but with a spirit of enterprise." Another writer alludes to him as a well-known player. Mr Grace declares that Lord was "a kind of half-attendant, half-ground bowler,,' and was in the habit of bowling to the members. Bishop Montgomery asserts that "Lord's reputation as a cricketer was never remarkable." At any rate Lord has obtained immortality in this world, for our most famous ground is named after him, as you will see. Truly some men have greatness thrust upon them. It was in this wise. Owing to dissensions in the White Conduit Club in 1787. Lord Winchelsea and Colonel Lennox suggested to Lord that he should lay out a ground for matches, and there is little doubt that they financed this first of cricket caterers. Lord with a keen eye to business looked round and secured an open space of some ten acres in Marylebone. Hence the dual title Lord's and the Marylebone Club. That ground is now known as Dorset-square.

THE MIGRATION TO ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

This was the first home of the club, and doubtless it was here or somewhere in the immediate locality on the 30th of May, 1788, the "Laws of cricket were revised at Marylebone," and the organisation took up that position which it has ever since held. The first match played on the site of Dorset-square was between five members of the Old White Conduit Club and six picked men against eleven of All England for one thousand guineas. It was here, too, that six of England played six of Hampshire a single wicket match, and that Surrey commenced her contests against the full strength of England. Lord was in possession of this—his first enclosure—for about a quarter of a century, when owing either to a dispute with his landlord about the rent or to the encroachments of the builders, he was obliged to seek fresh fields and pastures new. He removed to North Bank. Regent's Park. Here again Thomas Lord was unfortunate enough to be disturbed, this time by the making of the Regent's canal which cut up the ground. However, Lord and his patrons were not to be routed by such trifles. They found another home, and it was the present settlement in St. John's Wood. This important event occurred in 1814. During all these years the fame of the Marylebone Club had been increasing, for other organisations amalgamated with it and the best players of the time were drawn within its fold. The historical continuity of Lord's ground has been literally preserved in a way that is unique. The turf at Dorset-square was cut up and relaid at Regent's Park, whence it was again removed and put down at St. John's Wood. Surely it is small wonder that the Marylebone Club is somewhat conservative. The first of the many thousand matches which have since been played on the present Lord's ground took place on the 22nd of June, 1814. It was between the Marylebone Club and Hertfordshire. The former's team included such celebrities as Mr. W. Ward, M. P., Lord Frederick Beauclerk, George Osbaldeston, and E. H. Budd. It was a match of good omen, for the M. C. C. were victorious by an innings and 27 runs.

FROM 1825 TO 1893.

But the troubles of Thomas Lord and of the Marylebone Club were not over even when they had settled in their home at St. John's Wood, for eleven years after their tenancy commenced—on the 28th of June, 1825—after a match between Harrow and Winchester, the pavilion was burned to the ground. All the records of the club since 1787 were destroyed, and poor Lord was a great sufferer by the fire. Indeed, Lord retired, and a crisis was again imminent owing to the encroachments of the builders in a vast city like London. In the same year—1825—Mr. Ward, M.P., came to the rescue by buying the remainder of the lease "at a most exorbitant rate." Mr. Ward, I may add, was the member for the City of London, and one of the most enthusiastic cricketers who ever lived. He stood 6ft. 1 in., and has the credit of never having been dismissed with a "pair of spectacles" attached to his name. In 1802 he scored 278 for the M.C.C. against Norfolk, and on four other occasions he made over 200 in a single innings. He played with a bat that weighed about 4lbs. When he was not playing it was Mr. Ward's custom to sit alone on a chair in some part of the field where he could, undisturbed, give his attention to the game. He was a fine old English gentleman, and we owe much to Mr. Ward, for he not only saved Lord's from the hands of the builder, but helped to found the Surrey Club Mr. Ward held the lease for ten years, and in 1836 Mr. J. H. Dark took it over. The club sailed smoothly along gaining strength and power until 1863, when financial difficulties as to the ground again arose, but these were eventually overcome, and in return for an expenditure of about £30,000 the Marylebone Club obtained possession of the absolute freehold This was not lone without considerable scheming and without loyal assistance from some of the wealthier members. Since 1866, when the freehold was secured the M.C.C. has steadily advanced. By 1878 it finances were on a sound basis. In 1887 Lord's was enlarged by taking in 3½ acres of ground and in the same year the club celebrated its centenary. The old pavilion—a ricketty place with tender floors—and quite unworthy of the club—was at length superseded by very handsome structure which cost £20,000. The Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, the treasurer, laid the foundation stone on September 17th, 1889, and the building was complete for the next season. It is handsome and roomy, but draughty. At any rate it is a vast improvement upon that which raised itself on the ruins of the fire in 1825. It will accommodate 3,000 people, and the ground altogether can seat 10,000 spectators, although during last season close upon 20,000 people watched the Eton and Harrow match. The area of the ground is altogether 12 acres, half of which is reserved for first-class matches.

THE GROWTH OF THE MARYLEBONE CLUB.

Let us look at the rise of this great cricket corporation in another way. In 1844 there were 465 members. In 1850 this number had been increased to 600, among whom, with Prince Albert as patron, were numbered noblemen of the higest distinction. In 1866—the year that the freehold was acquired—there were 980 members, but in 1869 over 1,200 were on the roll. And so year by year have members been added until according to the last accounts published there were 3,851 members, 217 life members, and 234 members abroad. Only 156 members are elected annually, and as a large proportion of these are cricketers who have won their flannels—so to speak—it may easily be understood that it is very difficult now-a-days to become an ordinary or non-playing member of the M.C.C. Indeed, a few years ago, when the enlargement of the ground and the erection of the pavilion necessitated a heavy outlay advantage was taken, it is said, of the eager desire for election by admitting 100 members at £100 apiece. At least this statement was made some time ago, and I have never seen it contrdicted. I dare say that plenty of lovers of cricket would willingly pay £100 to become members. The distinction is so keenly coveted that cricketers nominate their sons for vacancies as soon as they are born just as a racehorse breeder would enter a likely colt at birth for the Derby some three years later. The income of the club, according to its last balance-sheet (1892), is £17,500 per annum. Of this sum £11,000 was received from members, the ordinary subscription being £3 a year with an entrance fee of £2 on election. The receipts at the gates and stands total up to about £5,000, so that the revenue of the club is very considerable.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF CRICKET.

What is done with the money? This is chiefly expended in encouragement of the game, and maintenance charges. The Marylebone Club employ over 40 professional cricketers for 16 weeks of the year. The ground bowlers receive from £1 10s. to £2 10s. per week, and the professionals who are selected for matches earn sums varying from £3 to £10 per match. This latter figure is only paid for the representative contests between the Gentlemen and Players—a rate of remuneration which has been adhered to since 1871. For matches away from London the M.C.C. "pros." receive £6, and for those in London £3, with a bonus of 10s. per man if victory results from their united efforts. In addition to all this the M.C.C. keep a staff of ten men, who are employed the year round tending the ground. Hence it is not extraordinary to find an item for wages of £3,570. As the M.C.C. list of engagements is formidable—about 160 per season—one need not wonder at £3,780 for match expenses, of which no less than £2,000 is for 135 out-matches. The M.C.C. subscribes every year to the University clubs, to other institutions, and to most important benefit matches. It is not a money-making concern, but a corporation conducted in the true interests of the recreation. It advances those interests by encouraging both professional and amateur talent. Thus smart young professionals naturally hope for an engagment at Lord's. In most cases it is the stepping-stone to other successes. Nothing improves a cricketer like playing in good company. Moreover, the M. C. C. exercises much influence for good by arranging so many matches with our public school elevens and by engagements with country clubs of standing. All this is in addition to their fostering policy in regard to what are called the minor counties. Think, too, of the immense labour involved in managing so many professionals, and in selecting teams, for there are 600 playing members, all of whom are anxious to don the club's colours in the course of the season. Tom Hearne has charge of the professionals, and a Selection Committee meets once a week to pick elevens.

MR. PERKINS.

It will thus be seen that the Marylebone Club is now a gigantic affair, and requires paid officers. The salary list is £900 per year, which is anything but excessive. The secretary, as I have already said, is Mr. H. Perkins, who succeeded Mr. R. A. Fitzgerlad in 1877, at a salary of £400 per annum, which I believe, has now been increased to £600. This in my judgment is not one pound to much, for he holds a very responsible position. Mr. Perkins is a kindly man, with a black and bushy beard that rivals the hirsute adornment of Mr. W. G. Grace. He is exceedingly popular with the members, and takes a real active interest in the welfare of even the small clubs of the Metropolis. Mr. Perkins was at school at Bury St. Edmund's, which possessed a capital eleven in those days. He was an admirable cricketer as a youth, and on going up to Cambridge played in the University Eleven against Oxford in 1854. In his first big match after that, at the suggestion of Lord Bessborough, he captained England against the M.C.C. He acted as long-stop, and putting himself in last—Mr. Perkins was ever modest—he scored 11 and 23. From 1858 to 1864 he captained Cambridgeshire in its palmiest days, and made plenty of runs of the best bowling in the country. Mr. Perkins is a barrister, and at one time held a good position on the staff of "The Times," but against the advice of all his friends and relations, and regardless of the bright prospect before him both as a barrister and a journalist, he threw everything away to become the secretary of the M.C.C. He is the best secretary the club has ever had, his tact being no less conspicuous than his acumen in settling all moot points. Mr. Perkins considers the laws of the game so exceedingly simple that he is astounded at receiving 300 odd letters a year containing questions as to the interpretations of the rules. Long may Mr. Perkins preside over the annual December gathering of cricket secretaries at Lord's.

VISIT OF AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

At about noon, on Christmas Day, the American yacht Valiant, 886 tons, one of the finest vessels of her class in the world, arrived in harbour, and anchored off the Apollo Bunder. The owner of the yacht is Mr. W. R. Vanderbilt, whose name all the world over has become synonymous with the idea of great wealth, and both he and Mrs. Vanderbilt were on board. The vessel, which draws fifteen feet of water, and is painted white, is under the command of Captain H. Morrison, and left New York on November 23 last, the only places of call *en route* being Port Said and Suez. A fine voyage was experienced throughout. The total number of the crew is 78, and there are nine passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. The vessel attracted considerable attention from the usual fraternity of boatmen and hawkers, but the attempts of the latter to board the yacht proved of no avail, as the sturdy sailor standing on the gangway gave them to clearly understand that there was "no admission except on business." Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and party are still residing in the yacht, there being no rooms available for them at present at Watson's Hotel, where they dined last evening. They subsequently visited the Gaiety Theatre to witness the performance of "The Naulakha" by the Stanley Opera Company. It is anticipated that the vessel will remain here a week, and will then proceed to other Indian ports. We understand that Mr. Vanderbilt is looking forward to some shooting in India, and that on the return journey to America, six weeks hence, the south of France and England will be visited.

It is stated that the War Office contemplate issuing wire fibre palliasses in future for the use of the troops in lieu of the straw palliasses now in use. The former bedding has been on trial for some time past in some of the English garrisons, and has been most favourably reported upon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to a native China paper, His Excellency Shao, Governor of Formosa, will commence soon to build extra fortifications in the Northern and Southern ends of the islands, and that there will be altogether nine new forts. It is also rumoured in official circles at Taipehfu, that the Governor has been ordered by a telegram from Peking to set about adding six new regiments to the present forces of Formosa, and that this is but a beginning of the new era of things in that island. In opposition, however, to this warlike news is some of very contrary signification, to wit, that of the contemplated stoppage of the Formosa Railway, owing to want of funds to run it on a satisfactory basis—the Government having already lost nearly two million taels on the venture. It is however intended that the stoppage should only be temporary, as work will be pushed on the moment sufficient money shall have been subscribed or collected for the purpose.

The proposal to hold an Indian Medical Congress, which was noticed some time ago, has, it is satisfactory to find, every prospect of being realized. It was at first hoped that a beginning could be made this winter at Calcutta, but naturally a matter of this kind, a new and a big undertaking requires considerable preparation, and the working out of details cannot be done in a day. It seems to be generally agreed that Calcutta will be the most suitable place for the first meeting, and another element which augurs well for the success of the scheme is the warm interest taken in it by Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

It was of Mr. H. J. Wilson, the *Pioneer* reminds us, that Mr. W. S. Caine, in a preliminary notice of the members of the Opium Commission, said, that if he were asked to sum up his characteristics in one word, that word would be bull-dog. The human bull-dog. however, is far from being a satisfactory animal, unless his specifically bull-canine traits are combined with other qualities. Admirable is the Horatian ideal

> Justum et tenacem propositi virum,

but one would not admire the *stultum et tenacem*. As revealed to us since he came to India, Mr. H. J. Wilson is certainly the sort of bull-dog who should never be let loose on a Commission professedly appointed to find out the truth on a disputed question. Early in the day we found him endeavouring to browbeat witnesses, and now he has committed a still more flagrant breach of the proprieties of his position. On Thursday the President of the Commission said that in his opinion the Government of India had taken very proper steps to place the case before them, and had done their best to elicit all the facts. In saying this Lord Brassey thought he was expressing the general feeling; but he had reckoned without Mr. Wilson, who stated on Friday that he could not agree with the President. The presumption therefore is that in Mr. Wilson's belief the Government of India have wilfully withheld evidence having an important bearing on the case. This is an attitude we might expect the *Bombay Guardian* to take up, but for one of the Commission to do so is little less than a scandal.

The monkey nuisance is at present making itself felt at Rajpore, where, at night, large numbers of monkeys live among the branches of the tall tress on each side of the road between Dehra Dun and Rajpore. They furiously shake the branches at the approach of human foots and attempt to drop on the head of belated Thomas Atkins dry branches, clods of earth, stones, &c. On Thursday last as many two hundred monkeys were seen on the Dehra-Rajpore road, and relying in numbers they would not even hasten their footsteps at the approach of natives or Europeans, but walked slowly and contemptuously towards a well-covered ravine, a short distance from the tonga road. Frequently, too, they run across the road in the day time, just in front of a galloping steed, designedly alarming it and its rider. One would have thought that all the service and blank charges fired there recently from the mountain screw guns would have frightened the monkeys some distance away from Rajpore, but the contrary appears to have been the case.

Sir Edward Grey was enabled to declare without equivocation, in answer to a question in the House, that the Government refusal to permit an anarchist meeting in Trafalgar Square was not prompted by a suggestion from any foreign Government. The promoters of the projected meeting tried to carry out their purpose, and a great crowd assembled to see the fun: but the anarchy leaders had no popular support. Two or three men in succession ascended the steps or the railings, with a view to making speeches: but they were promptly removed by constables; who, however, did not invest them with the dignity of being arrested, and merely kept them moving about the square, which was cleared of the crowd in a quiet and orderly fashion by four o'clock.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 25th November, were, for passengers, &c., Rs.73,835-13-0, and for goods, &c. Rs. 46,566-6-9, making altogether Rs. 1,20,402-3-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 115-7-0. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,44,481-7-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 130-10-2.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 16th December, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 73,769, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,17,328, making altogether Rs. 1,91,097, or an average receipt for mile of Rs. 227-7-11. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 2,27,859-8-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 271-4-2.

At Rangoon, on Saturday week, Mr. Thompson of the Custom House caught a Coringee trying to "pass" two wooden cases of shoes at the wharf, which on being examined were found to have false bottoms, between which were a total of 491 tolas of raw opium. The cases arrived by the Madras boat the previous Wednesday.

The Lahore paper writes:—"Mrs. F. A. Steel's two books have had a great success in England. It is no small credit to the Punjab to have produced, or at any rate inspired, three such writers as the two Kiplings and Mrs. Steel. Rudyard Kipling will, we believe, some day be Laureate of England, if only by virtue of his sea poems, which look at and describe the ocean from the deck of a ship, and not as so much sea verse is from the steps of a bathing machine. And he will do better work yet."

There are many sufferers from the Himalaya bank failure in Mussoorie, says the local paper, and the public there are disappointed at what they consider the lenient sentences passed upon the bank officials by the High Court at Allahabad. The civil case for the refund of dividends by the directotors of the defunct bank comes on before the District Judge of Saharanpur after the Christmas vacation.

The exchange of views going on between the French and Spanish Governments, with regsrd to a systematic surveillance of anarchists, seems likely, according to the *Times'* correspondent at Vienna, to be extended to other European Governments. The difficulty in regard to any international concert in such matters is, of course, that Russia could not well be brought in, or kept out, of such an understanding—not at all events in connection with any in which Great Britain was concerned. The Russian Nihilists, and Spanish, French or British anarchists are people of totally different stamp; but it would be very difficult to diplomatically distinguish between them. One important arrest of an anarchist leader, called Alonzo, has been made at Valladolid in Spain, where it is announced, as well as in the neighbouring towns, that numerous other arrests are expected. It is distressing to think of the extent to which, no doubt, innocent people are under this reign of panic becoming involved in police proceedings, not likely to be too discriminating.

No one can get into quite such a muddle as a boy at question time after playing right through a physiology lesson. The following answer was given by a cheerful idler, who was asked to describe the general structure of the body:—"The skull is the place where they keep their brains, if they have any; the thorax contains the heart and the lungs, and the liver, and other things too many to mention, and in the abdomen we find the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y!

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

The Commission re-assembled on Thursday morning in the Bengal Council Chamber, *Present*: Lord Brassey, President, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. A. U. C. Fanshawe, C.S., and Mr. Haridas Veharidas.

Before the Commission took any evidence, Lord Brassey said:—It has been decided by the members of the Commission that as a general rule they would like to have from witnesses a printed precise of what they wish to say, delivered at least a day before their examination, so that the members of the Commission may have an opportunity of knowing beforehand any evidence to be produced, and thus be prepared to cross-examine. There has been a delay in the delivery of evidence of witnesses from Assam representing the news of the Anti-Opium Association, and they will not be heard to-day. The arrangements are these: We shall hear Mr. Lyall as the first witness, and then we shall hear the evidence of Dr. Lall Madhub Mookerjee. The Commission will then adjourn till to-morrow, when we will take the Brahmo Somaj witnesses, and we shall also take the evidence of Mr. Driberg in general as to the arrangements in regard to the opium traffic in Assam, and the views of other Assam witnesses who represent various bodies, as to the opium traffic in Assam. On Saturday we shall meet at 11 a.m., and shall take the witnesses from Madras who have come here to represent the objections as to the opium traffic. These are the arrangements for the week.

THE HON'BLE D. R. LYALL RE-EXAMINED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyall was then recalled and examined by Messrs. Wilson and Fanshawe. Mr. Wilson: Some of the witnesses, who are members of the British Indian Association, have stated that they did not give their evidence as members of the Association, although this appeared on the top of the printed papers, and the question has arisen as to how that statement, that they were nominated by the British Indian Association, came to be printed upon these papers. Can you throw any light upon the subject?

Mr. Lyall: When the orders first came out, the Government of Bengal asked me to get together, first the official, then the medical, and then the independent witnesses. In accordance with that, and in connexion with a circular, I wrote letters to the different societies, but as the British Indian Association had already sent a deputation to Belvedere, headed by Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, and as Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna is a well-known gentleman occupying a high position I wrote to him on the 16h of September. On the 18th of September I received a reply from him to the effect that he would cause the Association to nominate witnesses for our proposals. In a subsequent letter he wrote me, he gave the names of gentlemen who would be glad to give evidence for the Association and these gentlemen have given evidence before the Commission. On the following day he, accompanied by the Secretary to the Association, Rai Raj Kumar Survadhicari, called at my office and handed me a bit of paper containing more names as those of gentlemen who had no objection to give evidence. In accordance with that I sent up the names of these gentlemen as representatives of the British Indian Association, and I did it considering that they were representatives of that Association.

Mr. Wilson: How did that statement come to printed?

Mr. Lyall: A requisition was sent by your Secretary, Mr. Hewett, asking that the evidence might be printed and in accordance with that a general letter was written and sent to the various witnesses telling them that their names had been sent up as such, and asking them to have their evidence printed so as to facilitate the work of the Commission.

Mr. Wilson: How did it get into print, that these witnesses were nominees of the Association?

Mr. Lyall: It was printed on my authority, because I believed it was so.

Mr. Wilson: There was also in addition a joint letter from six of these gentlemen who are members of that Association. Some doubt arose as to whether they were representatives of that Association or not. Can you throw any light on the subject?

Mr. Lyall: I cannot.

Mr. Fanshawe: The witnesses who appeared here were all included in that letter.

Mr. Lyall: The witnesses who actually appeared here were mentioned in the letter of Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna and the list by the Secretary, with the exception of Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, whose name was afterwerds given to me verbally by Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna.

Lord Brassey, then addressing the Hon'ble Mr. Lyall, said:—I would like to say, Mr. Lyall, that I am expressing the general feeling of the Commission when I say that we are satisfied that the Government of India have taken very proper steps to place the case before us, and we are sensible that they have done their best, in their not very easy task to the Commission, to elicit all the facts which it was desirable to bring before the Commission in dealing with this complicated question. I have read your circulars, and they seem to me to be circulars which the Government has very properly distributed among those who wish to give evidence before the Commission.

EVIDENCE OF DR. L. M. MOOKERJEE.

Dr. Lall Mahdub Mookrjee, Rai Bahadoor, was then examined. He said: I am a graduate in medicine and surgery of the Calcutta University, president of the Calcutta Medical School, lecturer in opthalmic medicine and surgery in that institution, and a medical practitioner in this city. I am a fellow of the Calcutta University and presidency magistrate in this city. I am also a past president of the Calcutta Medical Society, and was a municipal commissioner for the town of Calcutta for nine years. I have had nearly thirty years experience in my profession. I was many years in the Government service. I was medical officer in charge of the famine hospitals at Chitpore and Sealdah during the great Orissa famine of 1866. I was also house surgeon for thirteen years to the Calcutta Ophthalmic Hospital and Teacher of Ophtalmics in the Campbell Medical School. Concerning the use of opium by the people of India, I would generally state that the narcotics in use among them rank in the following order in regard to their consumption: opium first, alcohol next, and ganja last. Dealing as I have done with a specialism in medicine, I have fortunately had ampler opportunities than have fallen to the lot of others of obtaining experience as a practising physician, having constantly for the past 25 years had people from all parts of India under my treatment as an occulist. Opium is used by all classes and grades of native society. Judged by my experience as a physician, and as one who has made the usages and habits of the people of his country a special study for years, I have no hesitation in saying that both the temperate and intemperate use of narcotics, chiefly opium and alcohol, has been and is growing slowly and steadily and surely. I am fully conviced that this habit of taking narcotics is also slowly and steadily but surely working with harmful effects among all classes and sects. Among the rich and middle-classes the harmful effects are much less marked, but they are most markedly seen upon the poorer classes who lamentably form the majority of the people of India. The opium habit indulged in by the well-to-do classes is resorted to mostly for the relief of physical ailment, such as bowel complaints, asthma and rheumatic pains, but it is also much used by them purely as a narcotic and aphrodisiac. It is indulged in by the illiterate poor, chiefly as a narcotic and aphrodisiac. The quantity of opium used varies from half a pice worth or three grains up to the weight of from one to three rupees, or from 180 to 540 grains per diem. The general tendency of opium-eaters is to gradually increase their dose of the drug, and it is often a difficult task and a painful one to give up the habit. Concerning the physical action of the opium habit, I am of opinion that it produces slow and steady and certain degeneration of the human system, abundantly evidenced in the digestive disorders and emaciation that attend its use. Its mental and moral effects are none the less harmful and none the less marked. It most certainly tarnishes the moral nature of man, weakening his mental control over his will, and thus causing him to be the prey of the evil and vicious habits of lying and stealing. After thirty years of a busy medical life, I cannot but look with mournful regret upon the modern social history of my country. I remember with joy the days of my collegiate and classical training, and it seems to me that the habit of using narcotics is strongly accountable for much of the physical degeneration and moral decrepitude of my countrymen to-day. My impression is that the courage and physical stamina of the Sikhs and Rajputs of the renowned Ranjit Singh's time are not the same to-day. I can recall with pride the valient prowess of the Nepalese Princes and people in the past, and from personal acquaintance with them in my professional duty, I can say that the steady increasing use of narcotics has not only caused them to degenerate physically, but mentally and morally, and they can now bear no possible comparison with their heroic ancestors. I have also a very close and intimate acquaintance with the great noblemen of the honoured court of the King of Oudh. Opium and alcohol have played sad havoc not only with their prestige, but their intemperance in opium is a by-word, for it has lost them their inheritance and is blotting them out of the land of the living. It cannot be said that Western civilisation and education are causing the degeneration of my people; on the contrary, for these blessings we owe undying loyalty and gratitude to England. Surely it is vice that is ruining India, and admittedly the great vice is the habit of using opium or alcohol. I feel very deeply the urgent necessity there is for introducing some measures for placing greater restraint upon the sale and use of opium and of alcohol also, by all classes of my people, so that much of the physical and moral evil arising from the use of these drugs may be minimised, and suicides and murders, due directly to opium, may be diminished in number. I fear that opium, as a poison in daily use, is only too easily accessible. I must, record my emphatic opinion that opium must however be accessible under certain well-regulated conditions for its valuoble medical uses to the people. Opium is a precious sedative, anodyne, soporific, and narcotic. It is most efficacious in certain bowel complaints, in various neuralgic and rheumatic affections, in bronchial coughs and asthma, in diabetes and other disorders. Since I value opium for its medicinal virtues, I cannot regard its habitual use except for medical purposes as anything else but harmful. While in the well-to-do its deleterious action may in a measure be masked or impeded by the free use of nourishing food, it is positively true that without such nutritive protection, the effects of opium are and can be nothing else but degenerative. As an old man—as one who has the highest and best interests of his people deeply at heart, and as one who has borne the heat and burden of a life-time of professional labour with the appreciation of his professional brethren, leading them to elect him as the first Indian President of the Calcutta Medical Society—I look upon the advent and work of the Royal Opium Commission as providential. I verily believe England will now step in and save India in her downward course of intemperance and its inseparable vices. Such a course was not only necessary but essential and imperative, as nothing but the strong arm of the British Parliament could cope with the lethargy and almost immovable conservatism of my countrymen. Much as it may be dreaded that those of my countrymen who are addicted to the use of opium may be seriously inconvenienced by any immediate wholesale restriction of the sale of this drug—a dread which I believe is too much exaggerated—I am too fervently imbued with a religious patriotism for my people to ask for anything less from the Government of England than such protective legislation that will save the coming generations from the course of intemperance. I would not stop with opium alone. I would include alcohol just as thoroughly as the rapid and alarming spread of alcoholic intemperance among the people of India during the last few years has led to the reproachful saying that "England found India sober and made her drunk." May I in conclusion urge the prayer that this Royal Commission on opium may soon be followed by another on alcohol.

To Mr. Wilson : In a medical work, by a distinguished medical man, which he had received last month from England, the use of opium was strongly condemned. The book was entitled, "Hygiene and Diseases in Warm Climates," Davidson. This book was published in October of this year.

To Mr. Haridas Veharidas : The use of alcohol was worse than that of opium.

To Mr. Fanshawe : He formed his opinion with regard to the Sikhs on the practice he had amongst them here. He was aware that his views on the physical degeneration of the Sikhs was opposed to the views of such a high authority as Lord Roberts, who lived among the Sikhs and who had been with them in several campaigns. He thought, knowing India as he did, that he could express a general opinion on behalf of the Indian people. His remarks applied to opium-eating in moderation.

The Commission then rose for the day.

NINETEENTH DAY.

The Commission re-assembled on Friday morning in the Bengal Council Chamber. *Present* : Lord Brassey, President, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. A. U. C. Fanshawe, C.S., and Mr. Haridas Veharidas.

On the members of the Commission taking their seats Lord Brassey said : In dismissing Mr. Lyall yesterday from the chair occupied by the witnesses, I made some observations with reference to the arrangements made by the Government of India for the purpose of conducting our enquiry in this country, and those observations seemed to come from the chair as that of the general body of the Commissioners. But I find that what I said must be taken to represent my own individual view, and that in order to put the case fully before the public it will be necessary for Mr. Wilson to make a statement representing his own individual expression.

Mr. Wilson then said : I regret that any difference of upinion should exist between Lord Brassey and myself on any matter in connection with this Commission. But I am obliged to say that I am unable to endorse his observations to Mr. Lyall yesterday as to the action of the Indian authorities in regard to this Commission.

Mr. Mittra, whose evidence-in-chief was given on Thursday, was cross-examined Thursday :—

To Mr. Fanshawe : He belonged to the Mymensingh district. In Eastern Bengal the fishermen and other classes did not take opium. He never heard that opium was used as a prophylactic either in Calcutta or in Eastern Bengal. The habit of taking opium, whether in moderation or in excess, was considered degrading and disgraceful. All classes considered the use of opium disgraceful.

To Mr. Wilson : He was a member of the Brahmo Somaj Society. Opium was one of the principal means of suicide in this city.

ASSAM EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. S. Driberg, Commissioner of Excise, Assam, was then examined. The following is an abstract of his statement :—

I know Assam thoroughly ; have been in the province since 1864. I have been Deputy Commissioner of nearly all the districts of the Assam Valley, and have been Excise Commissioner since 1889. My historical account of opium, and the statistics attached to it, will show what we have done in the last twenty years to put difficulties in the way of opium-eaters and to make the drug as expensive as possible. At the present time the retail price of opium is 8 to 10 annas per tola. On the 30th July 1890, an influential deputation in England presented a memorial on the subject of the consumption of opium to the Secretary of State. In the 5th paragraph of this memorial, the memorialists admitted with pleasure that the number of licenses had been largely reduced in Assam and in the following paragraph the memorialists approved generally of the policy followed by the Government of Assam, Speaking generally, and omitting tea gardens, the Assam Valley is inhabited by two classes : (1) by certain aboriginal people, the Cacharis and others of the great Bodo race, who are spirit-drinkers, —these people reside on the higher lands near the mountains, and on the banks of the larger inland rivers ; and (2) by the Assamese, who reside in the low lands—the lands and homesteads of these Assamese are subject to floods and inundations—a damp malarious tract. It is here that the opium-eaters reside. If they did not eat opium, many would die from diseases malarial fevers, and bowel complaints. I have visited these villagers during the floods and know their condition. I am not prepared to say that opium taken in excess is not harmful ; it is just as harmful as whiskey or beer taken in excess is harmful, but it is quite exceptional to find persons who eat opium to excess. Bearing in mind the conditions of the climate, and the fact that opium has been consumed in the province from time immemorial, so that it has now become a necessity of life, it is certain that any attempt to stop consumption, or even to limit and reduce it more than has been done in the past ten years, would have a disastrous effect on the physical condition of the people. Some of the best labourers and agriculturist in Assam are opium-eaters. I know the condition and circumstances of the people, and they cannot afford to make up the present opium revenue by any other means. Stop opium, there will be less land revenue, less land under cultivation. The people will become unfit for labour, and sickness—fevers and bowl-complaints—will depopulate whole tracts in the Brahmaputra Valley. But, as a matter of fact, we cannot stop opium. It can be grown and is now grown in secret in some of our outlying jungle tracts. It is grown in the surrounding semi-independent hills. Any restrictive measures will give a considerable impetus to secret and illicit opium-growing. It would be impossible to check this ; it would be to the interest of every person to encourage it. We should have no one to give information, and it will be easy, with our vast extent of uninhabited frontier, to run any quantity of illicit opium with little or no risk. As this witness put in a historical account of opium, and a number of statistics, his cross-examination was postponed till another day.

Four witness were then examined in support of the Anti-Opium Association.

TWENTIETH DAY.

EVIDENCE OF MR. SUKUL.

Mr. Kali Sankar Sukul, a Professor of the City College, Rector of the City Collegiate School, and late Principal of the Narail Victoria College, Jessore, was then examined. The following is an abstract of his statement :—

I have had experience amongst the higher, middle and low classes of people living in Bengal, Hindoos, Mahomedans and Christians living in the same province ; and Bengalis, Marwaris and Hindustanis have all been at different times, come across by me. I spent three years in Jessore, a malarious tract, and the rest of my time has been passed in different parts of India. The middle classes, the agricultural classes, the working classes (such as are of active habits) *i. e., mofurs* eschew opium in every shape in Bengal. Opium smoking is prevalent among low-class people, most of whom are Mahomedans. Hindoos also are found indulging in the habit but comparatively to a lesser proportion.

After 40 years of age people take it for medicinal purposes, men of dilapidated health use it because of its being an aphrodisiac. The habit cannot he easily given up.

All confirmed opium-eaters, all those, (*i.e.*,) that have habitually (or regularly) taken to the drug, whether since a year or a number of years, present the same appearance. Some time is needed for running them bodily, and then all are alike in every respect. Habitual consumers spend on opium about 25 per cent. of their income. This I learnt from some of the smokers in the den. The low class people usually earn from 5 to 6 annas per day, and they have to spend about 5 to 6 pice (1 anna) per day for the drug. There is a general tendency to increase the dose. Opium whether eaten or smoked, produces emaciation in the body, torpitude in the mind and timidity of spirit. It makes men petty thieves, absent-minded, dreamy and drowsy. Except in the cases of the well-to-do, opium produces these results invariably on every one of its victims. The rich, by high living, can ward of the physical deterioration ; but the mental and moral evils of habit cannot be avoided. I have never even heard of its being believed to be protective against fever. It is certainly never so used. Quinine is so used and that largely, but opium never, so far as I know. I have never heard of its being used as a protective by my countrymen. Until recently I never knew of any gentleman that would confess that he was an opium-eater, far less that he was an opium-smoker. The term *gulikhor* and *aphimkor* in Bengal and *aphimchee* in Hindustani are terms of bitter contempt in this country, meaning unreliable good-for-nothing people. The closing of shops for consumption of opium on the premises has not been carried out at all in some cases in others it is most nominally carried out so as to defeat the purpose of the order. The sale of opium, except for medicinal purposes, should be stopped. Undoubtedly public opinion would favour the total prohibition of opium, except for medicinal purposes,—especially if the country were assured that no fresh taxation would follow ; and then the measure would be hailed as a blessing.

EVIDENCE OF MR. PILLAI.

Mr. Somasundram Pillai, a schoolmaster, was the next witness examined. The following is a summary of his evidence :—

My experience about the consumers of opium is amongst those who live in southern districts of the Madras Presidency. I have an experience of 10 years, but I have been taking an active part from 1890 when I became a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars. From the year 1882 I have observed carefully the consumers of opium. In the Madras Presidency chiefly the Tamil and Malayalam-speaking population have an aversion to the opium consumption. Therefore the habit of consuming opium is prevalent only among a fraction of the population, and that fraction is an alarming one and shows a tendency to increase. It must be also borne in mind that the habit has hold of the lowest and poorest classes of the population. The habit is quite unknown among the respectable classes. Generally opium-smoking is far more prevalent than opium-eating or drinking, even amongst the lowest classes. But I was told that in some of the northern districts of the Madras Presidency opium-eating is largely prevalent even among some respectable classes. I have visited five or six opium dens. When I enquired of some of the opium-smokers they said that it is a fruitful source of sensual passion. But in one or two cases of my personal experience a man acquires the habit by bad company. The opium-smokers say that it is impossible for them to give up the habit. But I have reasons to believe that it can be relinquished either at once, or, in the case of those who have gone to the extreme, gradually. I cannot say which is moderation and which is excess. However, a man who continues for a long time becomes merely a living skeleton. Certainly, there is a general tendency to increase the dose.

Opium is not generally believed to be a protective, and really it is not. Some say it is not. Some say it is useful in malarious districts, but I myself had been to malarious districts, such as Periyar Project and Wynaad in Nilgiris, and I was myself suffering from malaria. But I never heard about opium being an antidote to malaria. It is not believed to be so.

The habit of taking opium is looked upon as disgraceful by the whole Mahomedan and Hindu community.

To Mr. Fanshawe : About three-fourths of those whom he saw in the dens were what he called "living skeletons." The lowest classes amongst the Hindus and Mahomedans were the chief consumers of opium in the city of Madras. His remarks as to the injurious effects both physically and morally of the use of opium did not apply to the people of Guzerat.

To Mr. Wilson : He was appointed to the post he now held by a Committee, who had power to dismiss him. The Committee, which was entirely composed of Hindoos, were aware that he had come here to give evidence, and they fully sympathised with his views.

The Commission then rose for the day, and will resume its sitting at 10-30 A.M., to-day, (Wednesdy).

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith copies of the letters which have passed between Syedna Mahmud Burhanuddin Saheb, the High Priest of the Daoody Bohra community, and myself as the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, which I think are of general interest and afford encouraging signs as to higher education even in the highest and most orthodox Mahomedan quarters. I only wish that we had always such enlightened and liberal-minded Moolas to deal with. Trusting that you will find room for these letters in your valuable columns in the next issue.—Yours, &c.,

BUDRUDDIN TYABJEE.

Najnu Bagh, December, 24.

To Budruddin Tyabjee, Esq., President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

My dear Mr. Budruddin,—I was much pleased to gather from your conversation the other day that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay had arranged to open a 7th Standard so as to enable the students to pass the Matriculation Examination direct from the Anjuman schools, without recourse to any other institution. I also learnt from you that the managing committee of the Anjuman had resolved to furnish their laboratory with all the necessary scientific apparatus and other requisites, and also to open a library in connection with the schools containing useful books of refetence and instruction. I have watched the efforts of the Anjuman on behalf of our Mussalman brethren with much interest and admiration. I should feel highly obliged if you would allow me to assist them in their endeavours by contributing a small sum towards the expenses to be incurred by the Anjuman in connection with higher education. With this view, I beg to enclose seven hundred, which I understood from you, would be enough for the present requirements of the 7th Standard. Begging you to be good enough to accept the small contribution as a token of my appreciation of the labours of the Anjuman and of my interest in the cause of Mussalman education.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) Mahmud Burahnuddin.

Somerset House, Cumballa Hill, 26th Dec., 1893.

To Syedna Mahmud Burahnuddin Saheb.

My dear Friend,—I was exceedingly pleased to receive your kind letter of the 24th instant, enclosing the sum of Rs. 700, to meet the expenses of a laboratory and library proposed to be established by the Anjuman in connection with the 7th Standard just opened. Your letter was duly placed by me before the managing committee yesterday, when it was unanimously resolved that the best thanks of the Anjuman should be conveyed to you for the liberal donation you have been pleased to make and for the interest you have evinced in the cause of Mahomedan education. I can only say that if all the leaders of all the different sections of the Mussalman community were guided by the same liberal spirit, which you have displayed, we should no longer have any cause to complain of the backwardness of our Mussalman brethren. Thanking you once more in the name of the Anjuman and wishing you all health and prosperity.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) Budruddin Tyabji,
President, Anjuman-i-Islam.

The *Civil Service Gazette* writes :—When a firm or company can claim that it has been established as far back as the year 1763, it may be confidently assumed that the specialities of such a firm, or company, have everything, or a very great deal, to recommend them. Such a firm is Messrs. T. Hine and Co. of Cognac, shippers of fine old brandies. Brandy most assuredly is the king of spirits, occupying a position from which it is never likely to be dethroned. The celebrated brand of Messrs. T. Hine and Co. is brandy bottled in Cognac. The efficacy of brandy in many cases of illness, especially sudden illness, is too well known to require dwelling on. We are now rapidly drawing on to what is commonly known as the festive season, when social gatherings of all kinds will be the order of the day—morn, noon, and night. On all such occasions liquid refreshments form no inconsiderable portion of the entertainments placed before the *convives* by hospitable hosts and hostesses. At this time of the year, too, most people will be thinking of their wine and spirit cellars, replacing the drain on them consequent on recent festivities, and stocking them in anticipation of the inevitable demands which will be made on them at the end of the old and the commencement of the new years. This good spirit can be obtained of all wine merchants, stores, &c., and of Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's 2,320, agents. The Bombay agents are Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR AT MALKAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALKAPUR, Dec. 20.

His Highness arrived here on Friday, the 15th inst., accompanied by Mr. Fraser, tutor and guardian to his Highness Shrimant Bapusaheb, Balasaheb, the Chief of Kagal, senior and junior, respectively, and Shrimant Kedarrao Mhaisalkar. Early in the morning the whole of Malkapur was astir and the road to the palace of Shrimant Abasaheb, the Chief of Vishalgad, was lined with eager spectators. Grand preparations were made to accord his Highness a fitting reception. A splendid arch was erected near the Shali Bridge and bunting and flags of various colours were flying in the air on both sides of the Royal road. The Chief with his son Shrimant Babasaheb, his officers and retinue had gone out to receive his Highness to the border of his town, where a tent was pitched. His Highness arrived exactly at ten o'clock. The Chief and his son welcomed his Highness most cordially and after the customary presentation of "nazar" and "satka" drove with his Highness to the palace through the town. At 11 a. m., a grand feast was given in honor of his Highness. At 4 p.m., a durbar was held, where after the usual distribution of *pan-supari* and attar a dress of honour was given to his Highness and the chief members of the party. His Highness then accompanied by Shrimant Abasaheb and Mr. Fraser proceeded to inspect the State dispensary, the boys' and the girls' schools whence his Highness returned at 5 p.m. After half-an-hour the prize-distribution of the local Anglo-Vernacular School took place. A well attractive programme was drawn, and the distribution was diversified by songs, recitation, and farcical comedy. Shortly before 5-30 people commenced pouring in and the prettily decorated hall, which was most artificially enveloped in foliage was soon filled. His Highness the Maharaja presided and Mr. D. S. Limaye, the Deputy Educational Inspector of the State, read the following report of the school :—

Your Highness, Mr. Fraser, Shrimant Bapusaheb, Balasaheb, Sardars, and Gentlemen,—It is a very fortunate occasion to-day that a prize-giving of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Malkapur, is to take place at the hands of his Highness the Maharaja. Successful students that get their prizes to-day will look back to this day as one of importance in their educational career. They will feel their success doubly gratifying, and will, I trust, show themselves worthy in future of the honour they will receive to-day. In submitting a general report on the working of this school I have to point out that the population of the town of Malkapur is poor and backward. Still for a population of 2,641 souls the number 151 on the roll will not be considered quite discouraging. Rao Bahhdur Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, inspected the school in September last, and it is his opinion that it is no good raising the school to a first grade Anglo-Vernacular School. He recommended that it should be maintained in an efficient state, teaching up to Standard III. English. The experience of the past shows that the English standards never thrived. All efforts have been made by the Kolhapur Durbar to make it a success, but the traders and peasants have never been sufficiently interested in the education of their children. Two English teachers, one who has passed the Matriculation and the other the University School Final, are now taken on the staff, and it is to be seen how far the English standards become popular. Under the guidance and encouragement of Shrimant Abasaheb himself I hope that a bright career is before this institution. Kolhapur is fortunate in having an enlightened ruler as his Highness, and we are here lucky in having an educated ruler in Shrimant Abasaheb. He and other educated sardars will inspire the subjects with a genuine zeal for education. Before concluding I express my hearty thanks to your Highness, and Mr. Fraser for the distinguished honour you have conferred on this institution by being present on this occasion.

After this some boys recited some poems suitable for the occasion. H. H. the Maharaja then awarded the prizes when Shrimant Abasaheb got up and read the following address :—Your Highness, Mr. Fraser, Chiefs and Sardars, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have sincerely to thank you all for the trouble you have taken in coming here on a visit to my State. You have heard the report read by Mr. Damodarpant, the Deputy Educational Inspector, and I have to say nothing more about it. I have only to give expression to a few reflections which naturally suggest themselves to me on the present august occasion. This day will long be remembered in the modern history of the State of Vishalgad as a red letter day. I say modern history advisedly. Many a time and for one reason or other your Highness' illustrious predecessors might have made this land holy by the touch of their feet, but in recent times we have to note with regret that the relations of the Maharajas and their Pratinidhis, the Chiefs of Vishalgad have not been as thick as they were once. This is, however, not unnatural when we direct our attention to the altered circumstances, for thanks to the grace, shelter and prowess of the British Government, we have all been saved all the councils of war and peace in hours of danger. We have no longer any occasion for such consultations ; we do not so much as even dream of these. Still this fact partly explains the rarity of visits of the Maharajas to these parts. It was so far back as in 1861 that his Highness the Maharaja Shiwaji III., commonly known as Babasahab Maharaja, honored this State with a visit, when my lamented father Krishnarao Bhausahab was managing the affairs of his State. Since then this is the first occasion of a distinguished visit from the Maharaja, and I feel particularly happy that it has come off in my time. It is very remarkable, my Lord, that there is a coincidence as exact as wonderful between the visit of his Highness Babasaheb Maharaja and this of your Highness, so that I may look upon this phase of the history of my State as a noteworthy illustration of the well-known and well-established principle that history repeats itself. His Highness Babasaheb Maharaja paid the honour of a visit to this State when it was not many days after my father had assumed powers. So is it now, for you know it is not over two years that I have begun to look after the affairs of my State. In 1861 the question of investing Babasaheb Maharaja with powers was under consideration, and he got them in a short time. It is no longer a secret that your Highness is soon to assume the reins of Government, and I am impatiently waiting for that happy hour. Your Highness' investiture will soon be an accomplished fact and complete the parallelism of the visits of his Highness Babasaheb Maharaja and of your Highness. It is impossible to express in words the joy that every one of your Highness's subjects feels at the prospect of your Highness beginning to rule as well as reign. For the last thirty years we have had Maharajas only reigning, but now there is a certain prospect of our having a ruler in your Highness, and I make no doubt that your Highness will prove a good ruler, meting out impartial justice to all your subjects, furthering the spread of education among them, and securing to them every advantage from the numerous appliances of civilization. Personally, regarding my own humble self, I have to add nothing more to what I have said on the occasion of my getting powers. I have no doubt certain position as Chief of Vishalgad, but I look upon myself doubly and trebly glorified by being your *alter ego*. Nothing is, therefore, more natural than that I should pay unstinted homage to the throne in virtue of my connection with which it is that I enjoy a position of glory and honour. I feel unbounded joy that the time is coming in the very near future when I can show not only in words, but by actual deeds, the capacity to serve my master. The days of danger and the days of fighting are gone, I hope never to return, and so the service that I shall offer must naturally be totally different from that of ancestors who cared not for their lives when they served their masters with a singleness of aim all their own. My Lord, our concerns in these peaceful times will be different, but they will be none the less glorious for that. I have been officially informed that your Highness' visit is merely private. By this I understand that no request connected with State affairs is to be preferred to your Highness, but I do not know how to distinguish as private or public the personal devotion that I feel towards the throne of your Highness. It is this feeling of devotion and loyalty that has prompted me to do all in my power in this hilly district to give your Highness a hearty reception. I have to say a few words to you, Mr. Fraser, on this occasion. I thank you very sincerely for staying here to receive the humble reception that I here have made arrangements to give you. The present occasion has been made particularly graceful by your presence along with his Highness, your worthy pupil. Our warmest gratitude is due to you for the moulding of his Highness' mind. Under your care and guardianship his Highness has distinguished himself for his physical and mental qualifications. You have carried out a noble programme of education specially adapted to princes, not excluding travelling, which brings us in touch with the outside world and expands our mind, while it enlarges our views. Your part is almost done, and now when praises of the good rule of his Highness will reach your ears you will in your heart of heart feel no small gratitude and legitimate pride for having given a qualified ruler to a loyal people. I cannot conclude without thanking my friends Shrimant Bapusaheb, Balasaheb, and Kedarrao on their coming. I am especially pleased with the presence of my friend chiefs Bapusaheb and Balasaheb for it reminds me of the visit of the late Babasaheb Maharaja, and strengthens my remarks. The late Abasaheb, brother of Balasaheb and father of Bapusaheb, had accompanied his Highness Babasaheb Maharaja as one of the dearest and nearest relatives. I am very happy to see that the same causes have brought the two young chiefs here on this occasion. Once more thanking you all for receiving the humble reception I have given, I resume my seat.

His Highness then got up—(cheers)—and replied :—Abasaheb, Sirdars, and Gentlemen,—I have to offer you my best thanks for the extremely warm and cordial words with which you have welcomed me to-day. When I started on this tour through the district of my State, it was given out beforehand that my visit would be private and not an official one, so that my reception should be on an informal scale, but though it may be called informal, I really do not know what more could possibly have been done, both by the Chief, sardars, the Inamdars, and the ryots, to welcome me everywhere, and I shall never forget the reception I have met, which has nowhere been more hearty I may say, than here at Malkapur. You, Abasaheb, have referred very appropriately to the services which your ancestors rendered to my ancestors, and to the close relations which have always existed between Kolhapur and the Pratinidhi. I can only re-echo your wish that the connection may continue to be a close one, and that Vishalgad may rival its ancient fame, not now-a-days, in the field of battle, but in the field of good administration, for which you, like the Chief of Inchalkaranji, have prepared yourself by a long course of study, and have thereby set an excellent example to the rising generation of Southern Maratha Chiefs. Thanking you once more for the great preparations you have made to welcome me, I will conclude by saying how much pleasure it gives me to visit Malkapur. (Cheers.)

The distribution of pan and attar terminated the proceedings of the durbar.

At 7 p.m., his Highness and the party went to witness the display of fire-works and returned at 8 p.m., when the roads were beautifully picked by hundreds of coloured lights arranged in different forms. The arch and the palace had been beautified with rows and curves of lights and decorated with Chinese lanterns. His Highness and party were much pleased with the arrangements made for their reception. His Highness and the party left Malkapur for Ambaghat on Saturday morning, for hunting, which he is very fond of. His Highness gave Rs. 30 to the schools for sweetmeats and Rs. 30 for the Native General Library. Shrimant Abasaheb with his State officers had gone to Amba to give a fitting reception to his Highness and the party. His Highness and the party returned to Malkapur this morning, and left this for Kolhapur after breakfast, this afternoon.

A PRACTICAL RESULT OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

I think that it will be, or ought to be, generally admitted that we "exiles of Erin" or other countries, require in this country the support of some stimulant to enable us to perform our hard tasks, and that we also need the comfort of some sedative to enable us to bear

> "The insolence of office and the spurns
> That patient merit of the unworthy takes."

This may not be correctly quoted, but it will serve for a reference to the secretariats and to commissioners collectors, and judges. Patient merit refers to ourselves, as may be supposed. Well, I had been endeavouring all this time to stimulate my energies and soothe my feelings by the administration of moderate quantities of alcohol. One wants at least a peg for breakfast, a peg in the afternoon, after polo or lawn-tennis, a bottle of beer for dinner, and something going to bed. I recommend gin, as that leaves a cleaner taste in the mouth in the morning. I was compelled by circumstances the other day to drink a little cheap whiskey, and was visited by visions of a very surprising and unpleasant character. This happened just after Sonepore, but I cannot think that *that* had anything to do with these visions. On the contrary ; but I am writing seriously and must not be led away into the frivolity of praising the ladies at Sonepore. Well, I was saying, I think, that cheap whiskey is very undesirable, and I must also add that good whiskey is rather dear, so that even the moderate provision suggested above costs Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. Besides, friends come to see me who are not so moderate as I am myself. So that what with polo ponies and losses and lotteries in the cold weather, I find it difficult, even with the exchange compensation allowance, to perform the gymnastic feat of what babus call, "making both my ends meet."

In these circumstances the evidence before the Opium Commission has come to me as a revelation. I have, of course, often seen opium—nasty, black, stickly looking stuff, like liquorise in appearance, and with a slighly sickly smell. And I have read *Confessions of an Opium-eater*, and about Coleridge, and I was rather inspired with a prejudice against opium. But now I see that it is just the thing which we impoverished Anglo-Indians require. In certain circumstances it stimulates and enables people to perform unheard of efforts. And it may always be relied on as a sedative. And it is excessively cheap. It is not so cheap to retail purchasers, because they have to pay licence fees of shops and profit of shopkeepers, but it would be strange indeed if I could not obtain from a subdivisional Treasury a seer at the wholesale rate of Rs. 28. Now, here I feel some difficulty, because I see that a habitual consumer is said to take 8 or 10 grains, and I do not know what sort of grains these are. I never did know much about apothecaries' weight. There are scruples in it, and I do not like scruples. There are minims, and I do not understand music. And there are drachms which have a Greeky look. But I think it may be certain that the honest apothecaries did not give too much weight of anything, and that it is safe to believe that their grains do not weigh more than avoirdupois grains. And, as there are about 15,000 avoirdupois grains in a seer, this quantity, at the rate of two doses of ten grains a day, would last one for about a year. So that by using opium one might save enough to adopt the suggestion of another junior civilian and give up the compensation allowance, or give it away in charity. I regret that I have not read the whole of the evidence before the Commission. It is, indeed, very long, and I have much else to do. Had I read it, certain points now dark to me might perhaps have been illumined. Of course, one knows that one cannot expect opium to rival the liquor, as to which Mr. Quilp asked, "Is it good ? Is it strong and fiery ? Does it make you wink and choke, and your eyes water and your breath come short—does it ?"

But I should like to know from Surgeon-General Harvey, for instance, or some of the other doctors who have tried it, how much opium it would take to produce the—shall I call it composure ?—which is produced by the exhibition (I believe this to be the correct medical term) of a bottle of champagne. Such a quantity many of them may possibly have drunk in those wild days of medical studentship of which we have heard so much. Indeed, for myself, I only know of the effect from the story, well-known, I fear, of a celebrated doctor, who, in a conversation about alcohol, said that when he came home and found a lot of letters requiring answers he always had a bottle of champagne for dinner. "Why ?" said one of the company, Sir Wilfred Lawson perhaps. "You do not mean to say that that helps you to answer the letters ?" "No," said the doctor, "but then I do not care whether they are answered or not." And it would be interesting to know how long is the period of energy, and how soon sleep supervenes after taking opium. If, as is probable after the evidence which has been given, the practice of taking opium should become general, opium parties might be introduced, which would be even cheaper than tea parties. Then, after what time should the carriages be ordered, so that the guests might get safe home before the period of stupor commenced ? Or would it be necessary to provide beds on the premises, or palanquins, lest the guests should fall out of their dogcarts ? In such cases it would be necessary to note in the cornor of At Home cards $\frac{\text{Opium}}{\text{Beds}}$ or $\frac{\text{Opium}}{\text{Phlanquins.}}$ And what would the guests do in the preliminary stage when their brains have become excessively sharp ? And which is the best way of taking opium—by eating or by smoking ? And what is one to drink if one depends on opium for stimulus ? Laudanum reminds one of tooth-ache, and as besides not recommended as a method of taking pium, so that I think that laudanum and soda-water would hardly be a good thing. But perhaps by an imagination stimulated by opium, even the Marchioness' orange-peel and water might be taken for champagne. As to the general question, I am quite satisfied that opium should be substituted for the other stimulants, but it would be rash to decide so far as to buy a seer of opium without having some of these points cleared up. For myself, I have been making a little experiment and as I find way thoughts coming rather faster than I could wish, and as the paper is assuming a somewhat pinkish hue, I will sign myself, while I am able

A JUNIOR CIVILIAN (in the *Pioneer*).

The mayors of the leading boroughs have received a circular, stating that a committee, consisting of about twenty-five members of Parliament and the same number of representative gentlemen, has been formed, in response to wishes expressed at various public meetings, for the purpose of promoting a scheme for holding in London during the year 1896 or 1897 an International Exhibition on the largest possible scale.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

FOOTBALL AS A MORAL AGENT.

When the complaint was made to a well-known head-master that British boys talked far too much about football and cricket, he answered, "and what do French boys talk about ?" His reply was to the point ; he might well have added that it was extremely important for all those who had to do with boys to have a thorough acquaintance with the subjects about which they did talk even if that talk was overdone. It may, in fact, be laid down generally that without a knowledge of the recreation, and consequently an appreciation of the constomary talk of any class of people, it is impossible to have any effectual influence over their lives, or to form any just estimate of the part which they have played, or are playing in human affairs. For the key to most important events often lies in circumstances connected with such recreations, which would be regarded as trivial by the ordinary observer, and still more so by those who pride themselves on taking broad and philosophical views of history. Let me briefly illustrate both these points, Mr. Froude points out that during the Oxford Tractarian Movement the minds of the Oxford dons generally were engrossed with theoretical controversies, which have not passed into the provinces of Palaeo-Theology :—

> But the under-graduates were idle and extravagant ; life at the University was twice as expensive as it need have been. Here were plain-duties lying neglected and unthought of owing to those who ought to have had influence at Oxford not having made themselves intimately acquainted with what the mass of the under-graduates were doing and talking about.

It is not too much to say that life at Oxford down to the present time, bears numerous traces of this neglect. And I wonder whether the Greeks themselves knew what had been a necessary condition of the salvation of Greece and Europe from Asiatic despotism. I wonder even whether modern writers about "tendencies" and the like have ever thought of looking in the right direction. Dr. Curtiess, in speaking of the Greek training schools and games says :—

> Here especially the exercises of running, wrestling, and throwing the spear were brought to a perfection of style, which was afterwards universally adopted among the Hellenes. Here fixed ethical rules were first introduced, which excluded every wild passion and enjoined the strictest obedience to the laws of the contest as a duty, here the principle of forbidding youthful ambition to be desecrated by our consideration of gain was established. Here finally came into use in contrast to the following robes of the Ionians a short and light dress for men which was to promote the health and agility of the body.

The short light dress was the result of the games and training schools ; and it may safely be said that if the flowing robes of the Ionians, and the habits of life bound up with these, had continued to prevail in Continental Greece, both the spirit and the capacity for exploits like the running charge of Marathon, or the race of Pheidippides, would have been non-existent, and Greece would have been conquered as Ionia was. I cannot refrain from remarking here that the absence of any such exercise and games for women was a main cause of degraded position of women in Greece, excepting only at Sparta, and that, perhaps, such influences as lawn-tennis, and cycling, and gymnastics may achieve far more than all the associations for women's rights or dress reform, in doing away with the cramping barbarisms of encumbering skirts, deformed feet, and misshapen figures, and thus help in attaining the true ideal of feminine grace, dignity, and robustness, and in ultimately producing a race of children among whom such a thing as "delicacy" shall be a rare reproach.

Probably, however, those who have followed me thus far do not dispute that recreations may have very far-reaching effects on national character, and even on national history. But they may legitimately ask whether any such claims can be established on behalf of football.

Now about twenty-five years ago it was useless, except among a very few, to pursue the following line of argument :—

> The people, year by year, are leaving the country and settling in the towns. From various causes, such as railways, people everywhere are using their legs less than the last generation did. The inevitable tendency of this is to impair, not only the physical vigour of the nation, but those sturdy qualities of character, which reason and experience show to be intimately connected with such vigour and robustness and also to be necessary conditions of the true well-being and greatness of the nation. Fortunately, fox-hunting still goes on, and the fanatics have not yet destroyed the Game Laws. Winter rowing flourished at least at the Universities, so that the fashion of taking hard exercise, and even of facing some risks and hurts, exists among the upper classes, whose example keeps alive among the masses a craving for something not entirely tame and sweatless. And this something is growing up. Football has always existed at our greater schools. But these schools have greatly increased in numbers and others of a similar type have sprung up all over the country. Now these schools do not pretend to supply a better intellectual education than may be obtained in the heart of our large towns. Their main purpose is to deliver boys at the critical age of growth, who are receiving a complete education, from the sedentary habits almost inseparable from life in great cities. Football, being the best available form of winter exercise, has consequently spread from the older schools to many others. It has been played under many forms, but these are reducing themselves to two. Both of these are becoming more organised, scientific, and competitive ; and it may safely be asserted that wherever either of them has taken fair root, it is winning the heart of boyhood more than any other winter game or occupation. Nor is this new enthusiasm confining itself to schools. The overcrowded rivers of the universities are being relieved by the goals. Clubs are springing up all over the country and every available piece of ground near many of the great manufacturing towns is already being used for footballs. Does not this movement require some recognition and some guidance ?

I shall attempt to answer this question further on ; I asked at the time in vain. During the next few years national matches gave a fresh impetus to the game. The first national match of any kind was played, somewhere, I believe in the sixties, by association rules. It was called (England *vs.* Scotland). But as in its immediate successors, Scotland was represented almost entirely by Scotch amateurs resident in England. The first national match by Rugby rules was played at Edinburgh in 1870. The first really national match by association rules was played at Glasgow in 1872. Since this time the progress of football has been uninterrupted, and I may say, tremendous.

A few facts, which I think may be relied on, are sufficient to illustrate the present position and popularity of the game. In the course of a single year more than £1,000,000, is paid in salaries to association professional players in England and more than £5,000,000, spent in gate money by the public. I need hardly say that "gates" exist at a very small portion of the matches actually played. To estimate the number of these from any data I can collect is impossible. The *Scottish Field* once reported 260 matches in a single issue, by far the greater part of which had been telegraphed to its office within two hours of the conclusion of play. But only a small portion of those who play matches and games telegraph the result to newspapers. I have, *e. g.*, known of two Scotch schools which played eight fifteens each on the same day against each other. The result of the first only would be telegraphed ; and nearly every country village in many counties would be the scene of unreported matches and games. In all large centres, however, an extra staff of telegraphists is employed on Saturdays for foot-ball events alone. These facts all tend to show that the players are very small proportion indeed of those who are taken into the open air by football and who take a lively interest in its results. As an instance of this, I may mention that the final tie for the English Association Cup in 1893 was played at Manchester before about 40,000 persons. Now to assert that all this is good news to say what never could be said with truth about any great movement or interest among them. But it is certainly most significant news. There are, of course, a large member of people who will say that the physical danger of football outweighs all possible advantages. This is an objection to our preamble which must be disposed of before proceeding further. The question is one of degree. There is an amount of danger to life and limb which would outweigh the advantages of football or anything else except patriotism or martyrdom Fortunately, in the case of football, there is no difficulty in getting at the facts. The newspapers have a perfect craze for reporting football accidents as a fractured collar-bone is sure to be duly chronicled. Deaths certainly do not escape notice, and the total number of deaths ascribed to football in the year 1890, 1891, and 1892 was 23, 22, and 26 respectively, whilst 154 broken limbs and 212 minor accidents, some of them very minor, were reported in the same period. As I said before, it is impossible to form any approximate estimate of the number of people who play, and therefore of the precise danger of the game. But we may safely assert that football kills a less proportion annually than one in 50,000 of those who play at all and that less than one in 7,000 breaks a limb. In my own personal experience, I have had to do with football for thirty-five years. At no school with which I have been connected has there ever been a death ; I can remember one broken leg among boys, and one among men, and I think three broken arms. Nor do I recollect hearing of a single directly fatal accident among Scotch clubs which play Rugby rules, and only of one indirectly fatal accident. The experience, I may add, of the greatest living authority on school health, Dr. Clement Dukes, of Rugby School, is similar to mine. My impression is, though I cannot adduce facts to prove it, that the majority of the serious accidents arise out of the rough and foul play which seems to be a necessary result of professionalism and of the allied system of cup ties. Whenever the game ceases to be played in a *sportsmanlike spirit*, players are to be found who wantonly injure opponents with a view of putting them *hors de combat* when this can be done in such an underhand way that malicious purpose cannot be positively proved. But of this more in the sequel. Generally from all the evidence I can collect the following conclusion seems justified. Amateur football, when the public opinion of the players condemns foul play and the infliction of wilful injuries as criminal and odious, is not more dangerous than almost any winter game or sport which is active enough to promote a vigorous muscular development and high animal spirits. It is less dangerous than hunting, and infinitely less dangerous, in the long run than abstinence from open air exercise on the part of those who lead a generally in-door life. In a word, by developing the chest and the limbs, by quickening the circulation and purifying the blood, football saves far more lives than it destroys.

It seems to me that in answering the preliminary objections on the score of danger I have made some direct progress in the subject of this paper. Surely whatever tends to quicken the circulation, to raise the spirits, and to purify the blood, is *ipso facto*, a moral agent. This is so, at all ages, but it is more especially the case during the age of boyhood. It is an incalculable blessing to this country that such a sport is so enthusiastically beloved by almost all that part of our boyhood whom Nature has endowed with strong passions and overflowing energies. Its mere existence and the practical lessons, which it preaches are worth all the books that have been written on youthful purity. I can say for myself that under the circumstances of he luxurious and self-indulgent habits in which boys are increasingly brought up at home, the constant panic lest they should suffer any pain, the absence of apprehension lest their moral and physical fibre should become feeble by disuse, and the tendency of the examination system to make the development of character a secondary consideration. I would not care to face the responsibility of conducting a school were there not rooted in it as I hope, an imperishable tradition an enthusiastic love of football. It is not necessary to dwell on the tendency of football to foster that virtue which is most closely allied to purity, and without which no nation can be either great or truly prosperous, viz., the virtue of courage. Some such influence, is sorely needed. What is called the modern spirit is not favourable to courage. An instance of this comes readily to hand in the prevalent sentimental objection to corporal punishment, and in favour of punishments like fines and detentions, which keep a boy in-doors when be ought to be out of doors, or like penal drill, the indirect benefit of which is, I think, even greater. But the footballs crimmage is a great educator. I know boyish opinion pretty well, and can bear witness to a wholesome reaction among them against all punishments which are not corporal, and generally against any unmanly shrinking from pain—a feeling which I have known to show itself as a prejudice against the use of anæsthetics in minor operations as well as in other ways. After this expression of opinion which is possibly shocking to the zeitgeist, I hope that I may to some extent propitiate this spirit by saying that football, when taken by the hand and guided, may be made the training ground of a virtue which is so far modern that it has not yet acquired a distinctive name ; I mean the duty of keeping oneself in vigorous health founded on a knowledge that this is generally possible. Setting aside the paramount claims of his duty to God and his neighbour this is incomparably the most important thing which a boy can learn at school. And football, from this point of view, furnishes the true educator with better object-lessons than anything else except rowing for which the facilities are very rare. Let us postulate that almost every health-minded boy wishes to get into his house team or his school team, or to rise in some way in the school football world. It is a near object, and as the mass of boys from their nature live more for the near than for the distant, they will let such an object influence their conduct if they know how. The boy who can develop on enthusiasm about Latin prose or the rivers of Siberia, even though he is convinced that the former will train a faculty of interpretation which will be useful to him in any business of profession, and that a knowledge about the latter, by some inscrutable connection of cause and effect will qualify him to wear weapons and serve in the wars, will yet eagerly listen to instruction about the physiological facts of his own being, when he finds out that they have a practical bearing on his own immediate success why he should not indulge in the vicious practice of grubbing at odd times, which lays up a store of far more future ill-health than even juvenile smoking, or in the unwholesome habits, so rife among school-boys, of bolting their food or avoiding what are, perhaps, the only available vegetables ; why he should never let even the roughest day in winter pass. Without facing the wind and rain, till he is in a glow of joyous health ; why he should not cramp his breathing organs or distort his feet ; if he wishes to have good wind and to avoid pains—these and numerous other lessons of a similar kind are, I can bear witness, eagerly imbibed by a school which is keen on football.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Hobson, 50th Field Battery, is appointed to "S" Battery.

Second-Lieutenant Donaldson has been transferred from 11th Company Southern Division, to 50th Field Battery.

Captain Thackeray, 22nd Company Southern Division, R. A., has been promoted Major in 6th Company Eastern Division.

Lieutenant Lloyd Batty, Royal Horse Artillery, has been promoted Captain in 22nd Company Southern Division, temporarily.

Major-General Ketchen, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been permitted to retire on a combined Indian pension and extra annuity of £1,000 per annum.

The following exchanges have been approved between Captain Nelson, 65th Field Battery, and Vigne, 12th Company Eastern Division, and between Lieutenant Pitman, 39th, and Second-Lieutenant Macnaghten 12th Field Battery.

A correspondent has sent us some particulars of an experiment lately tried at Mooltan in the way of conveying elephants by train. He writes :—"The animals, two in number, were loaded up in specially built trucks in the evening, and at about 4·20 p.m. the train steamed out of the station. It consisted of two brakevans, the two elephant trucks, and four other open wagons, two on either side of the elephant trucks, a reserved carriage for the Quartermaster-General for Mobilisation, who was in company with the local management of the Railway, as well as the Traffic Manager, Mr. Jacob. A third-class carriage was also attached for the men of the Artillery, who went with the elephants. When the start was made one of the elephants began to grow a bit restive, but this soon stopped, as he got used to the mooving truck. On the arrival of the train at Shershah junction, the train was reversed and then began a series of trials for the elephants. The engine was moved backwards and forwards, and the driver used the whistle freely, to see if it would have the effect of frightening them ; but, except for a slight shrinking to the other side, they showed no fear. Altogether the experiment may be decided to be a success, and there is no doubt that it has now been demonstrated that we have added materially to our means o offence and defence on the Frontier. We can now have these batteries on the Frontier in as many days as it took months before, and that I am sure is a great consideration. I think the Railway Department deserve great praise for their part of the experiment. There were faults in the trucks used, but these will now be remedied. For instance, too much play was given to the elephants in the truck, and a hood over the head would be a great convenience."

The Hongkong Legislative Session opened on Monday, Dec. 4, when H. E. the Governor delivered an address. His Excellency said he was not in a position to announce any marked improvement in the financial condition of the Colony. In November last year, he had expressed a hope that there might be a revival of prosperity in the fartunes of Hongkong during 1893, but although there were not wanting unmistakeable signs of better times in the future that hope had not been realised to the extent that he anticipated. Referring to the currency question, his Excellency said it seemed anomalous that while England should be striving to extend her commercial relations in China on the one hand, she should on the other be countenancing measures which apparently have the effect of creating competition against herself and her own productions in the Far East. Under these circumstances, the attention of the community should be directed to the desiability of establishing cotton mills in Hongkong. The Government was in possession of several eligible sites, and if only capitalists, either European or Chinese, would come forward and invest their capital in such enterprises, he would endeavour, that so far as the acquisition of land was concerned they should be treated with exceptional liberality. The success which had attended other efforts of this nature in Hongkong ought, under these favourable circumstances, to lead to the introduction of additional local industries, such as cotton-spinning and weaving ; and no more fitting time than the present seemed likely to occur. This matter was worthy, therefore, of the earnest consideration, not only of the Hongkong community but of capitalists in the neighbouring provinces of China.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

MR. MORETON FREWEN writing from Denver, U. S. A., under date 18th November to the *Pioneer*, says :—The conditions of silver mining in the Rockies to-day so little resemble the recent gloomy presages of the Senators from the silver States, that our estimates of the effect of the Repeal Act may require to be greatly modified. During the panic caused by the closing of the Indian mints last June, silver mines were shut down wholesale; the smelters suspended operations and the local railways suffered very severely. Very naturally, therefore, disaster more widespread still was anticipated as a consequence of the repeal of the Sherman Act; but while I am writing to you from Denver, the silver centre of this Continent, everyone is already remarking that a distinctly more hopeful feeling has taken the place of the recent depression; the miners have gone back to work, though at reduced wages; the smelters are again running full time, and the prospect to-day is that the silver yield, both of Mexico and of the United States will show, during the next year or two at least, little, if any, diminution.

The rapidity of the recovery here in Colorado is remarkable; scarcely a fortnight since the Eastern Republican Senators were full of expressions of sympathy for the anticipated sufferings which the suspension of purchases must needs entail upon the little group of Republican silver States; while it was said public policy required that the mints should be closed, yet it was deplorable that the return of financial prosperity for the Eastern and Central States had to be achieved by the sacrifice of the West; a little later, however, the hope was held out that the promised "boom" in all things Eastern would reflect its brightness in Colorado and Montana. But thus far at least the position is reversed; the revival is here being distinctly felt in every branch of business, while as yet in the East improvement is imperceptible, and we are accordingly being warned by the Eastern papers that the good times promised are still on the further shore awaiting still the revision of the Tariff!

But I revert to the position of the silver industry, believing that the question of silver mining is of all the most important to the community in British India, and further that not the corn crop nor the cotton crop of the United States, though their annual production aggregates in value twenty times that of silver, is of greater importance to industrial England also. For if the production of silver can be maintained as of late years in the face of perpetually falling prices, at what point are the exchanges with China, with South America and with Mexico going to "settle down"! Into what a desperate 'impasse' also may the Government of India not now be drifting; your hitherto favourable trade balances reversed—your opium revenue shrinking—afraid to re-open your mints, almost equally afraid to keep them closed. And what also will the Continental Nations be driven to do, their legal tender silver coins already offering a premium of fifty per cent., to attract the art of the coiner—a profit of fifty per cent. on the coinage of five-franc pieces, which once coined can be "uttered" without the smallest risk.

What then is to be the price of silver when it has been suffered to find its "natural level"? Every merchant in the Eastern trade is looking toward the 700 millions of his best customers, the silver money jingling in their pockets, and is asking whether the value of that China dollar which has already fallen from four and sixpence to two and four, is to fall still further before this hypothetical "natural level" has been plumbed. For we have to bear in mind that, as Mr. Jamieson, our Consul-General in China, and also Mr. Wetmore, and others have pointed out, there has been during the last ten years no rise whatever in silver prices in China, but on the contrary a fall! And as prices and wages being no higher than before the shrink in silver, these "Celestial hosts" can afford to give no more dollars for English shirtings, we must be now clearly near that point where a further fall in the gold price of silver bullion must involve the actual extinction of England's export trade to China. Already since silver began to fall England's exports of yarn to China have diminished by one-third; while unhampered by any exchange difficulties, until last June, the yarn exports from the mills of India to China had increased during the same period by five hundred per cent. Since the closing of the Indian mints last June, as though to point the moral, India's exports of yarn to China have fallen off by nearly one half.

And is there any reason why silver, being to-day reduced to a "commodity" such as wheat, should not be produced for even a shilling an ounce if gold still further appreciates, thus bringing down the China exchanges to a shilling for the dollar? The price of wheat in the 15th century in England was a shilling a bushel, because of the "scarcity" and consequent "dearness" of money; given bimetallism, the gold value of silver and the silver value of gold can neither rise nor fall for the reason so admirably laid down by Mr. Giffen in what he calls his "Case against Bimetallism." Says Mr. Giffen :—"At anything more than one quarter per cent. premium for gold, no man alive would pay a debt in gold which he could pay in silver without a premium." Here then within two lines, and from Mr. Giffen, is the entire argument for the practicability of the "fixed ratio!" In other words, the legal tender prerogative being bestowed equally upon either metal, neither could appreciate in terms of the other and thus the much needed "par of exchange" between the Money of the East and the Money of the West would be secured. But on the other hand, continue to permit silver to go groping along, hunting its "natural level," and it must experience the entire effect of any rise or fall in the value of gold, and will thus fall *pari passu* just as does wheat and cotton. And this is exactly what is now going on in the silver mining districts here; just as with the wheat farmers and cotton planters who for years past have been declaring that prices had fallen at last to that point where they could fall no farther, so also with silver; already the reduction of wages, the fall in the gold price of mining machinery and mine supplies is re-opening silver mines in all directions. Governor Grant of the Great Omaha Smelter here rubs his eyes in wonderment while admitting that his smelters are again running full blast; the newspapers to-day are announcing that in Aspen six hundred miners have gone back to work. If the appreciation of gold doubles the value of gold, clearly silver can then be produced as profitably for 65 cents as for 129. And thus the wheels go round! Panic and readjustment! As Mr. Giffen wrote in 1888 in the Journal of the Statistical Society in December: "The average fall in commodities measured by gold, rather exceeds the average fall in silver measured by gold." Now, therefore, that wages and prices are adjusted here in Colorado, I venture to anticipate a further quiet fall in the price of silver to half a crown an ounce, which will bring the China dollar down to less than two shillings, and how is London and how is Bombay going to stand that!

It ought to be added that while the fall in the price of silver has probably been less than the fall in the price of coal in England, yet the fall in silver was so directly traceable to legislation that there has been no unpleasantness between employer and employed; the men saw at once that wages must be reduced, and would never have "turned out," only that the rules of the labour organisation made it difficult for the moment for them to accept the lower rate of wages; this difficulty was, however, got over, pending a settlement with the labour leaders in the East, by the men accepting contract work instead of daily wages.

In another letter I hope to draw attention to the further fall in the price of American railway stocks, which is likely to occur by reason of the fall in the price of all Western products, to the improverishment of the agricultural community and the necessity of such a reduction in freight charges to meet these conditions as must remove many of the pets of Capel Court and Wall-street from the list of dividend payers.

FOR some time past an American gentleman, named Snyder, has occupied furnished apartments at a House in Parliament Hill Road, near the Hampstead Heath Railway Station. He was understood to be the managing Director of the Snyder Dynamite Projectile Company (Limited), with an office in the City. At the instance of his landlord an execution was levied on such goods of his as were to be found in his apartments, after he had left Hampstead for the City on Monday, Dec. 4. One of the articles thus seized was a trunk which is said to have contained a "tin" with dynamite in it, and afterwards to have been taken to Bow Street by the sheriff's officers, who had removed the box from Hampstead. A quantity of papers having reference to the Snyder Dynamite Projectile Company were left behind, together with photographs representing gun experiments with that projectile and a prospectus of the company containing newspaper extracts in reference to the experiments some five years ago. The Central News is authorised by Dr. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of Police, to state that the reported "bombs" were merely articles known in the gun trade as fuse bases, and perfectly harmless.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS, and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

DR. T. COOKE's long, meritorious and fitting connection with the Educational Department has been acknowledged by Government in the following words :—"Dr Cooke's request to be permitted to retire must perforce be granted, but His Excellency in Council contemplates with sincere regret the termination of a career extending over twenty eight years, which Dr. Cooke, as Principal of the College of Science, has devoted to the best interest of the Government of Bombay and to the furtherance of Technical Education. Dr. Cooke retires with the entire gratitude of the Government he has most loyally served."

Mr. R. D. Setna, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at Law, has been appointed Registrar of the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court in the place of Mr. Jopp, I.C.S., who takes Mr. Ranade's place in Poona. Mr. Setna has ordinary University qualifications, but has gained in addition some prizes and a medal at the Law Examinations at the Temple. It is probable that in recognition of this fact as well as in fulfilment of the suggestion made by the Public Service Commission, the Government and the High Court of Judicature have selected him for the appointment.

THE number of candidates who have presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination this year is 3,064, distributed as follows at the four centres—Bombay 1,655, Poona 796, Ahmedabad 460, and Karachi 153. Out of these 3,064, there are 887 who have taken up Sanskrit as their second language, while 875 have taken Persian, 462 Marathi, 393 Gujerathi, 158 Latin, 113 Canarese, 109 French, 39 Shindhi, 12 Protuguese, 5 respectively have taken Arabic, Hidustani and Herbrew, and 1 Greek.

The death of Mr. Justice Telang, followed by that of Dr. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, in what would be considered in Europe the prime of life, has once more called public attention to the question, as to why it is that so many of the *alumni* of our University neither enjoy good health nor long life. For a fortnight, the Native papers have been full of editorials and correspondence, attributing this undesirable state of things to a variety of causes, none of which, we believe, can singly afford a satisfactory explanation. It must also be admitted that the proposition itself, that educated men are less healthy and more short lived than uneducated, is not based upon sufficient evidence clearly derived from carefully collected statistics. It would, of course, be futile to draw a comparison between Natives and Europeans, for, it is an undeniable fact that the average duration of life amongst the latter is longer than amongst the former. The comparison must be instituted between the educated Indians and the uneducated. And though the untimely death of a Telang or a Gokhale may well produce an effect, it must not be forgotten that equally premature deaths are not unknown amongst those who have never crossed the threshold of the examination hall.

But, admitting that the effects of Western education and culture may be detrimental to the health of the Indian student, we must seek for the causes more in the general social environment in which he is brought up, than in any particular circumstance specially connected with the students life. India is a poor country, and the recipients of Western education generally come from those classes which are more known for intellectual superiority than for material well-being. To this must be added the very indifferent arrangements at hotels or college clubs, under which even the comparatively well to do student from the mofussil has to keep life and soul together for four or five years, at a period when the body as well as the mind receives its most permanent impressions. Then comes the question of child marriage and early parentage, which are in nine cases out of ten, a fruitful source of anxiety and distraction to the College student. Add to all this the altogether novel character of Western learning and the fact that it has to be learnt through the medium of a foreign tongue, and it will be obvious that even if Western learning under the present system is not to be held accountable for premature decay, yet that there are many causes which tend to weight the Indian student heavily, and to produce in the case of the less strong a physical deterioration which too often ends in an early death.—"Educational Record."

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 16th December 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—T. Drewet, Junior, and Palonji D. Chowna, both Engineers and Contractors, of 17 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for Improvements in Cotton Gin Rollers; Henry Thompson, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, Engineer, but at present residing in Calcutta, India, for a new or improved process for rolling tea, and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto; Robert Blake McVittie, Junior, of Harcourt Street, Dublin, Ireland, M. D., for an instrument for the better insertion of sutures in certain operations on the intestinal canal; Whitney Valentine Lynn, Head Accountant, Baroda Residency Treasury, for a Volunteer's Range Box; Richard Gay, Chemist and Artist, Ajmere, for the protection of Iron in Locomotive and other Boilers; Thomas Hesketh Biggs, Comptroller, Burma, for improvements in or connected with punkah Wheels; Henry Wilmot Bryning, Supervisor, Public Works; Department, Railway Branch, at present residing at Simla, for an improved method in punkah pulling, to be styled the "see-saw punkah pulling system" which is applicable to any set of punkahs already on the swing; and Christopher Edward Phipps, Loco motive Superintendent, Madras Railway Company, residing at Perambur, for rocking or oscillating the fire bars of a Locomotive or other steam engine.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—William Francis Melhuish, Chief Superintendent, Indian Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, for an improved method of transmitting and reproducing electric telegraph signals over long distances. (Field 1st December 1893.); George William Pitt, Locomotive Foreman, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Kazipett, for a new safety blow-off cock for all kinds of boilers. (Filed 6th November 1893.); Walter Charles Church of No. 6, Trinity Square, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in or connected with steam and other motive fluid engines. (Filed 25th November 1893.); and Walter Charles Church of No. 6, Trinity Square, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in compound steam engines. (Filed 25th November 1893).

Whereas the inventors of the under-mententioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is here by notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. W. L. Card's invention for a machine for eliminating metals from their matrices. (Specification filed 14th September 1889.); Mr. W. L. Card's invention for improvements in dry concentraters for the treatment of ores (Specification filed 14th September 1889.) Mr. C. T. Suedeker's invention for improvements in insulation for electric conductors. (Specification filed 12th September 1889.); Messrs. A. Don and J. Sands, inventions for improvements in apparatus (operating by means of a steam-jet and an induced current of air) for the prevention and consumption of smoke and the more complete combustion of fuel in steam boiler and other furnaces. (Specification filed 13th September 1889.) Mr. A. E. H. Loze's invention for improvements in means for securing corks and stoppers in bottles. (Specification filed 11th September 1889.)

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th December, 1893. (Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	26	1	37 p.m.	..	58
Suez	26	2	50 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 26th December, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	20	...	1
" Madras	..	25	...	1

THE Bombay Branch of the Dufferin Fund has just issued its report on the work in that province for the current year. The main feature of the report is the opening of a new hospital at Shikarpur, and a town dispensary at Sholapur—institutions which are in a great measure responsible for the increase of some 11,000 women in the return of patients treated during the year. Subscriptions to local Committees show a slight improvement, but the invested funds of the Provincial Committee have been heavily drawn on, and it is full time that an effort be made to add to the investment which has fallen from Rs. 72,000 in 1888 to Rs. 54,000 at the present time. A Calcutta paper remarks that the Bombay centre enjoys the unenviable position of being the only Branch of the Association which has not added to its invested securities during the past five years.

WRECK OF THE NORMANBY NEAR RHIO DE JANEIRO.

THE Normanby, an iron screw steamer, barque rigged, of 664 tons register, travelling from Manila to Singapore, went ashore between Brakit Point and Free Rock, on the eastern side of the island of Bintang on the night of Monday, December 4. A very heavy current was running at the time, it was raining very heavily and the sea was exceedingly rough. As soon as she struck the seas commenced breaking over the ship; and orders were given shortly afterwards by the captain to man the boats. There were only two passengers in the saloon—Mr. Harold M. Sewall, (the United States Consul at Apia, who was formerly consul at Samoa) and Mrs. Sewall. With Mrs. Sewall was a Japanese maid. Mrs. Selkers, the captain's wife and child were also on board.

The steamer left Manila on the 28th November, bound to Singapore, with a valuable cargo of copra and cigars. There were no deck passengers. The ship was light, having only about 500 tons of cargo on board. Everything went well until the night of the 4th December. They gradually ran into rougher weather with heavy rains and a cross sea. On the night of the 4th instant they expected to sight the Horsburgh Light at about 11-30 p.m. It was pitch dark, the sea was running very high, and the wind blew almost into a gale, dashing the spray over the bridge and making it impossible to see far ahead. The captain was on watch, and at nearly one o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, he telegraphed to slow down the engines, and this was accordingly done. A few minutes afterwards, the telegraph rang up "full speed;" and the engines had not been at full speed for five minutes when there was a crash and the Normanby was high up on a reef. The seas then commenced to break over her, and about an hour or so afterwards the captain ordered all hands to take to the boats. There were four boats over the side. It is alleged that the Chinese portion of the crew created a panic, refused to listen to orders and simply went their own way, the consequences being better understood than told. The captain had managed to get some boxes containing the ship's papers into his boat, which was occupied by himself his wife and child, Mr. A. L. Robertson, the second engineer, and by about eight or nine Chiense and two Malays and the Japanese maid. Another boat contained the mate, the chief and third engineer, the two passengers, and five Asiatics. Another boat was in charge of the deck serang. The boats pushed off, and they had not long been away, when the Chinese in the captain's boat refused, it is said, to work at the oars. The sea was running high and breaking over them, the rain was coming down in torrents; and the current was all the time drifting them away from the ship. When the Chinese gave up at the oars, the situation of the boat became serious. The second engineer, who had an oar already, was quickly joined by the captain who sprang to a forward thwart and got out an oar, leaving no one at the helm. With a cry "pull to the ship, we are going on the rocks," they tried to get the boat up to the sea. In a few minutes she got into the trough of the sea and capsized. All were thrown into the water. Mrs. Selkers was washed away and was picked up by the serang's boat; the captain disappeared altogether; while the second engineer had an unenviable time with the Asiatics who wanted their own way. They managed to right the boat and to get ashore the next morning after much difficulty. The mate's boat fared much better: instead of going in they kept their energy directed towards keeping the boat's head to the sea and they got ashore all right. The serang's boat was swamped, and the oars lost and when they were seen coming ashore next morning, they were using the bottom boards as means of propulsion. Mrs. Selkers was much bruised and knocked about, and had suffered greatly. The captain's body was washed ashore, close to where they landed, next morning, and Mr. Sewall dug the grave (the Asiatics refusing to assist) in which the captain was buried. The child was not seen again; and, when the muster roll was called, one lascar was also found to be missing. The survivors discovered a small hut occupied by a native, who did his little best for the comfort of the white portion of the shipwrecked people. The Asiatics set out for themselves for Rhio, and it was through them that the authorities there first came to hear of the disaster. The Resident of Rhio at once prepared everything for the comfort of the people and set out to fetch them. The relief party reached the shipwrecked people on Wednesday afternoon, and, on the following morning they were brought into Rhio overland to a creek some miles distant, and thence onwards by steam launch and sampans. In the cross country journey, hammocks, carried by coolies and convicts, were considerately provided by the Resident for the ladies. Great hospitality was shown to the survivors in Rhio and all of them speak in terms of the highest praise of the benevolent kindness of the Resident and the Dutch authorities in providing them with food and raiment.

News from Penang, dated Dec. 12, states: The Normanby is cock-a-peak on a long line of reef, without there being a hope of saving her. The weather is exceedingly rough, and she cannot safely be approached. At low tide, one can walk to within thirty yards of the ship, and then suddenly the reef dips. Cargo and wreckage are being washed ashore and some Chinese and others in the vicinity, intent on looting, have been attracted thereby. To avoid any of this, the Resident has placed a staff of police there. All the men, with the exception of the chief mate and chief engineer (who are still standing by the ship,) were brought in by the Emily, last evening. There are however six or seven of the Asiatics detained at Rhio, to answer certain charges of stealing and refusing to obey orders. The Normanby being under Dutch colours, the Resident of Rhio has power to deal with these cases and the men will all be tried accordingly. Mr. and Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Selkers remain at Rhio for a little for rest and succour. When the news arrived at Penang the Calypso was despatched with Mr. Romenij and Captain Darke to the scene of the wreck. The Calypso went round to an island on the other side where the stranded ship is lying. There was a very heavy swell, and the sea being so rough, it was not deemed safe to go near to the scene. The monsoon is particularly felt just at that point. The Calypso then turned back to go in another direction, and shortly afterwards she was most unforunate in breaking her tail shaft. They anchored in the middle of the Rhio Straits, half way between Pulo Nongsa and the Horsburgh Light. Mr. Romenij and Captain Darke then set off, in one of the ship's boats, for Singapore, doing the journey in five and a half hours. There was a bad sea; and the wind was pretty strong. They reached Singapore at 315 p.m. on Dec. 11 and the tug Mercury was ordered to the assistance of the Calypso which has been brought to Singapore, and which is now being repaired.

COALING STATIONS AND TRADE ROUTES.

AN interesting lecture on "Coaling Stations and their Relations to Our Trade Routes" was given by Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb before the Aldershot Military Society. Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins occupied the chair, and among those present were the Duke of Connaught Major-Gen. King, Major-Gen. Gregorie, Col. Alleyne, Col. Auld, Col. Miles, Col. Maurice, Col. Waller Major Belfield, and Major Kennedy.

The lecturer having pointed out that two conceptions were current as to the defensive requirements of coaling stations, and explained them, said :—Let me now summarise the whole position. We assume that we have taken to heart the words of Lord Overstone in 1859, and do not intend that we should "prove too apathetic to take the necessary precautions, or make the necessary efforts, or too short sighted and selfish to submit to the necessary sacrifice," and that we are not prepared to "bow to the fate which the whole world will declare that we have deserved." This involves, in our view, taking care in peace time that on the outbreak of war we shall be able to mask in their ports all the naval forces likely to be brought against us. It implies that we shall be further able to militarily occupy all threatened trade routes to an extent which will force the enemy to avoid encounters with our cruisers, and confine him to attacks on our merchant ships. It considers that coaling stations shall be held by such moderate garrisons, prepared to fall back into citadels not too extensive for them to man fully as shall secure the place against *coups de main* by small forces. The assumption, then, is that no regular attack can be made on a coaling station but by considerable forces, which, however, cannot be assembled for any such purpose with a real prospect of success. This interaction of defences must, it is supposed, secure the whole structure, and make our trade routes at least as secure as they were in the days of war with sailing ships. But if there is not this interaction, if the enemy's forces cannot be watched and masked in his ports, and if in consequence a coaling station can be isolated and its communications cut off, then we think the fall of such station is merely a question of time, while of course there is an end of the trade route resting on it so soon as the enemy cuts its communications. These are, then, the board issues which I conceive are raised by the text the Military Society have given to me. It will be obvious, I think, that, like all other broad issues, they cannot be held to be absolutely true under all practical conditions that can be conceived. We must understand that flaws sometimes appear in the clearest crystal, and the most perfect strategical plans will break down at points Nevertheless we seem to be drawn to the conclusion that this keeping open the ports of coaling stations, either by naval force on the spot, by naval force sufficiently at hand to establish in the enemy's mind the hopelessness of any such cutting of the communications, or by naval force so closely watching the enemy in his ports that he cannot hope to escape in any strength without being followed and fought, is for us a necessity of our Imperial life for which nothing can be substituted, and without which we shall assuredly die in war. I think that if we were to go to war with naval forces insufficient to hold the trade routes militarily, and to keep open all our ports so that our ingress and egress might be free, we should be very much in the same position as France would be in going to war with Germany without military force sufficient to keep possession of the roads between her towns, and to preserve free egress to and from them, while, if we do not start with this naval force, we ought reasonably to expect collapse. The naval force is not alone sufficient. It can always be evaded at vital points by small forces, and it would be evaded if the reward of evasion was great enough to justify the risk. Hence the work of the Navy must be supplemented by the Army placing itself in garrison, backed by suitable works, in order to extend its defensive powers. If, then, we have the Army guaranteeing the safety of the place against *Coups de main* small enough to evade our naval watch, and the Navy guaranteeing the security of the communications, it appears to me that we have between us established as effective a system of defence as our present knowledge recognises.

At the conclusion of the address the Duke of Connaught thanked the chairman and the lecturer for their presence.

THE MOSQUE AT WOKING.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, of November 25, has the following letter :—

Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the two great Indian societies in London, shall esteem it a great favour if you will call public attention to the following facts :—

A mosque, with rooms for ablution, funeral rites, &c., exists at Woking. This has been erected partly at least by subscriptions raised in India (for instance, if the statement in the "Indian Appeal," March, 1891, be correct, the ruling Princess of Bhopal, gave £10,000 to Dr. Leitner). On Friday, the 10th inst., a young Indian Moslem student died in London, and we wanted to perform the necessary ceremonies and also to inter the body in the mosque ground. But, much to our astonishment and regret, we heard from Dr. Leitner that no such arrangement could be made there.

Our community in general, and the relations of the deceased in particular, have been put to the trouble and expense of having the body conveyed to Liverpool. This is not the first time that Dr. Leitner has acted in an arbitrary manner with regard to our use of the mosque.

We beg your valuable aid in calling the attention not only of the British public, but also of Indian subscribers to the way in which the Oriental Institute is administered.—Yours, &c.,

MOHAMED ABDUL GHANI, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, London, and SYED SHIRFUDDIN AHMAD, President of the Akhwun-us-Sofa.—November 24.

Dr. Leitner replied as follows :—"Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to a letter in your issue of yesterday on "The Mosque at Woking." It is untrue, as asserted therein, that this mosque has been erected by subscriptions raised in India, and that a ruling princess has given £10,000. Although it is not of the essence of either Christian or Mahomedan charity to publish an act of benevolence, I am now compelled to state that up to date I have borne more than half the cost of its construction and maintenance, and one other donor only the other half. We have never asked for or accepted any subscription, except one which we are not allowed to publish. I founded the mosque in connection with the Oriental University Institute, and I extended its use to Mahommedans generally in this country, in order to enable them to practise their own religion as established, not to convert Englishmen to Islam, or to introduce new doctrines into that faith, or to promote any political or religious propaganda, or to celebrate the generally unhappy marriages between Mahommedans and Englishwomen, which are all attempts in a direction opposed to the pinciples from which my co-donor and myself cannot depart. On two occasions, however, certain young Mahommedans attempted to hold political meetings, one almost of a disloyal character, and, when stopped, I received a letter, bearing an English signature, which threatened exposure, but looked very much like blackmailing. My solicitor inquired in vain for its sources of information or inspiration, but he may now have a clue to them. As for the institute, it is intended for the promotion of Oriental learning and reserved for the specially-fitted residence of duly nominated candidates to be approved by me, who belonging to high castes if Hindus, or good families if Mahommedans, give evidence of having kept their caste or religion respectively in their native country and who pledge themselves to keep their caste or to observe their religion, which they cannot do so well anywhere else in this country. Those who cannot, or will not, comply with these conditions are not eligible; but I can quite understand that impecunious outcasts would like to live for nothing at an institute to which I have devoted my time and means, and of which I, and not they, have the disposal.

It is also untrue that any cemetery is attached to the Woking mosque, or that it contains rooms for funeral rites, as asserted in the letter under reply. Many pious Mahommedans object to a mosque among tombs (though this is often the case), and local considerations here are also in the way of such an arrangement. The Woking Cemetery Company, however, have at my suggestion reserved an enclosure for Mahommedans, which I have agreed to keep up on certain conditions at my own personal expense, should it unfortunately ever come to be required by a Mahommedan dying in this country. This appears to have happened on the 10th inst. I, however, merely received a telegram from one "Ahmed"—perhaps the "Ahmed" who signs the letter in your columns—asking whether a Mahommedan who had died could be buried at the mosque. In reply, I telegraphed where to apply, and, though not bound to do so, out of kindly feeling called three days in succession at the London offices of the company in order to prepare it for such application; but none was made, nor did I get a reply to a letter which I subsequently wrote to "Ahmed" on the subject. The arrangements with the company are inexpensive, and include the conveyance of the body from house to the cemetery. There was therefore no necessity whatever for the "trobule and expense of having the body conveyed to Liverpool," as is stated by the two youths who have addressed you. I rather think that they wanted *me* to bear the whole trouble and expense of burying their dead co-religionist. How far my conduct has been "arbitarary" in not doing this, which I was not even given the opportunity of doing, I will leave your readers to judge; but I may say that, with every desire to oblige Mahommedans and to promote their interests in this country, I cannot allow any society to interpose between me and them, or to make itself important at my expense. I shall always be glad to welcome Mahommedans who wish to pray at the mosque, provided they apply direct to me individually, and not through the agency of a society whose office-holders have behaved so rudely and ungratefully in the past.

I deny that the two students who have addressed you represent the orthodox or responsible section of the Mahommedan community. As to the so called "two great Indian societies in London," to judge from what I have seen of the greater and older of them, they seem to be the shadows of a name. Be that as it may every person who avails himself of my kindness must behave like a gentleman or not come at all. The other day, some of these Mahommedan youths impatiently wrenched off the beutiful handle of the mosque door, although the *imam* with the key was close by; and on other occasions other acts of foolish boys have been committed. The mosque is a proof of British toleration, especially to our Mahommedan fellow-subjects, and, as such, must be used in that grateful and reverential spirit which is characteristic of Orthodox Mahommedans of good birth, but which is sadly wanting in some of the youths that come to this country.—I am, &c.,

Woking, Nov. 28. G. W. LEITNER.

THE Scottish miners, at a conference in Glasgow, on Dec. 5, decided unanimously to bring out at once the 17,000 men who received the 1s. advance per day, and to communicate with Mr. Gladstone in order to secure the intervention of the Government as in the case of the English miners. The shipment of coals from Scotland last week were exceptionally light owing to the strike in the West of Scotland. Only 85,455 tons were exported, a decrease compared with the previous week of 85,624 tons, 55,396 tons under the corresponding week of last year, and 152,720 tons down compared with the record shipments during the Midlands strike. From the Clyde only 24,470 tons were shipped during the six days, against 84,469 tons in the previous week.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 23.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas the Calcutta, Chamber of Commerce has recommended the Hon'ble Mr P Playfair, President of the said Chamber, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, H E the Govr Genl, has been pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble Mr Playfair to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Major J Lewtas, MD, IMS (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

SANITARY.

The service of Surgn-Major C L Swaine, MD, Offg Sanitary Commr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, relieved of his duties.

JUDICIAL.

Mr L P D Broughton, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator General of Bengal, is granted leave of absence for six months, in extension of the leave.

Mr F S Collis-Sandes Barrister-at-Law, will continue to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal during the absence of Mr Broughton on leave.

Mr S G Sale, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev J G S Syme has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclisastical Etabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev S S Scott, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Saugor in the Central Provinces during the absence on privilage leave of the Rev V W Kinsman, or until further orders.

The Rev P H Chapman, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, reported his arrival Mr Chapman's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from that date or the subsequent date on which he may have assumed charge of his duties.

The Rev J H Parry has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Estabt.

EDUCATION.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Sir A Croft, K C I E, MA, to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble Mr Justice Pigot, who has resigned.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are ordered during the absence of Mr B Ribbentrop, C I E, Inspr Genl of Forests, on privilege leave :—Mr H C Hill, Consvr, 1st grade, Central Circle, N-W Provinces and Ondh—to officiate as Inspector General of Forests; Mr A E Wild Consvr, 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, School Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun—to hold charge of the Central Circle, vice Mr Hill, when relieve of charge of the School Circle and the Forest School by Mr J S Gamble Conservator, 1st grade, on the return of the latter from the privilege leave: and Col J E Campbell, I S C, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh—to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Conservator of the Central Circle, from the date on which Mr Hill receives charge of the Inspecter Generalship from Mr Ribbentrop to the date on which Mr Wild takes charge of the Central Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major G E Money, I S C, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assist at Goona, vice Capt E E Robertson.

The services of Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem, and 1st Assist to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieut J M Smith, V C, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class (on deputation), is granted special leave, for six months.

Mr H S Barnes, I C S, Resident of the 2nd class, ang Revenue Commr, in Baluchistan, is granted furlough, for nine months.

The services of Mr P J Fagan, Asst Commr, are replaced at the disposal of that Government.

Sir H M Durand, K C I E, C S I, I S C, Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept (on deputation), is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut E H S Cullen, W Y Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers); and Lieut A S Cobbe, S W Borderers, Offg Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Capt R B Shawe, ISC, Wing Comdr, 16th Bengal Infy, for one year; Capt F J B Campbell, I S C, 37th Bengal Infy, Cant Magte, 2nd class, N-W Provinces and Oudh, for one year; Lieut F W Hallowes, I S C, 24th Bengal Infy, Depy Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Dept in India, for one year.

PENSIONS.

Condr A Wakeman, Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bengal is transferred to the pension establishment.

Condr T Mithan, Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr W Watson, Public Works Dept has been transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—Indian Staff Corps—Major E E Money, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt—Jemadar Bhagathir Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Lachman Gurung to be Jemadar vice Kharku Bisht, transferred to the 9th Bengal Infy, with effect from the 7th Oct, 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—T W Clark, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, vice McPherson, promoted; F Prestwich, Gentl, to be Second-Lieut, vice Steen, promoted; D A Tyrie, Gentl, to be Second-Lieut vice Cartwright, promoted; T H K Drimmie, J F Cunningham and J L D Gardiner, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieuts, to complete the establishment; and J M Comley, Gentl, to be Surgn-Lieut, to complete the establishment; Capt W S Malcolm (Hony Major), to be Major, to complete the establishment; Lieut R P Ashton, to be Capt vice Malcolm, promoted; Lieut J Hay (supernumerary), to be Capt, to complete the establishment; Second-Lieut J Steen, to be Lieut, vice Ashton promoted; and Second-Lieut H D Cartwright, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Moulmein Vol Rifle Corps—W Mitchell, Gentl to be Second-Lieut, vice Eales promoted.

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—Capt B Grant, 2nd Battn, The Border Regt, to be Adjt, vice Major Milne, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Major P Nolan, Comdt, to be Lieut-Col, to complete the establishment; and Capt G E Le F Davys, to be Major, vice Nolan, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut B M M Tod-Mercer, RE, is appointed to the Military Works Dept as an Assist Engr, 2nd grade supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate; and Lieut R G Devenish RIM, for twelve months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major E C Spilsbury, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bombay Public Works Dept, on furlough, is permanently transferred from that Presidency and posted to Burma, Provincial Estabt.

Mr H S Talbot, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted at his own request, to retire from the service of Government.

Mr Thomas Gregson is appointed, under covenant, Assist Loco Supt in class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

Mr R J Woods, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr D E Keatinge, class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Stores Dept, on probation, is confirmed as Assist Store-keeper, in his present grade.

Major W V Constable, R E, Ex Engr, State Railways, Offg Depy Manager, N-W Railway, is confirmed in that appointment, with permanent rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways.

Mr H P Phillips, Dist Loco Supt, N-W Railway, is promoted from class II, grade 4, to class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways.

Mr S DeBrath, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is granted eighteen months' furlough.

Mr W Littlewood, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Traffic Supt, N W Railway, is appointed, on probation, to the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, in class III, grade 3, of that Estabt, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways for employment on the East Coast Railway.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr of the N-W P, and Oudh, with the previous sanction of H E the Govr-Genl of India, is pleased to appoint Mr William Henry Lockington Impey, Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, to be a Member of the Council of H H the Lieut-Govr for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation of his seat in Council which has been tendered by the Hon'ble Mr T W Holderness, Member of His Honor's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations for the N-W P and Oudh.

The Hon'ble Mr R S Aikman, Offg Puisne Judge in the High Court of Judicature for the N-W P furlough out of India for ten months.

Mr D T Roberts, Offg Commr, Rohilkhand Division, furlough out of India for nine months, from 29th Jan 1894

The Hon'ble the Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Mr T Conlan, Bar-at-Law, to be Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir John Edge, whose tenure of office expires by effluxion of time.

The Rev P H Chapman, Probationary Chaplain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, to be Addl Chaplain of Bareilly as a temporary measure, from date of taking over charge of his duties.

Mr E E L Tiernan, Offg Depy Collr, from Unao to Lucknow as a temporary measure.

Mr E H S Pasley, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Saharanpur to Bareilly, as a temporary measure.

Mr R A C Beadon, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Bareilly to Budaun, as a temporari measure.

The Rev R M Kirwan, Probationary Chaplain, from Allahabad to Shahjahanpur.

The services of the Rev A S Dyer, late Chaplain of Meerut, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending December 16, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,827	33,501	326	...	71,890	...
Goods	76,555	60,776	15,779	...	5,801	..
Other earnings	6,290	6,810	...	520	...	12,782
Weekly total.	1,16,672	1,01,087	15,585	...	...	..
Aggregate ..	19,48,483	18,80,574	...	...	67,909	..

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AN automatic sculptor, that is to say, an electric sculpturing machine, has been installed in the ateliers of M. Delin, Paris, a well-known religious statuary. Its object is not to replace the originating artist, but to multiply his work by means of copies. It consists essentially of a chariot, or carriage, which moves in curving slides, partially encircling the block of wood or marble. The car contains an electric motor, which actuates the drills and other carving tools. The block to be carved is supported on a vertical axle, or turnspit, and revolved in front of the tool. We need not enter into the details of the construction, but we may say that copies, either full-sized or reduced, are made to scale.

The egg of the Æpyornis recently brought to England was discovered by some natives of Madagascar, about 20 miles south of St. Augustine's Bay, floating, on the calm sea, within 20 yards of the beach. It is supposed to have been washed away from the sandy foreshore by a hurricane in the early part of this year. The finders thought it might be valuable, and showed it about, until they found a purchaser in Mr. Proctor, of Tamatave and London. The egg is whitey brown in colour, and measures 33½ by 28 inches round. It would contain 16½ emus or 148 hens', or 30,000 huming bird's eggs, and its value must be considerable, as a cracked one has been sold in London for £100.

Rudiments of a pouch, such as that of the kangaroo and other marsupials, have been discovered in most of the ordinary placental mammals by Dr. H. Klaatsch. The detailed account of his researches will be awaited with interest, although it had already been found that lemurs, and probably sheep, exhibit the rudiments of a pouch.

A new laboratory of photochronography, that is to say, the instantaneous photography of moving objects and the reconstruction of the images by a zoetrope arrangement, has been started at the Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, for use in connection with the medical sciences. The apparatus is the device of M. Londe and others, and was intended for the use of Dr. Charcot, who died recently, but its introduction has been delayed. The photochronograph is portable, and includes in itself all the necessaries for taking and developing the pictures. Twelve views can be taken in about a second. The laboratory will be useful in studying locomotion, whether of men or animals, and the attitudes and movements of different occupations, from a blacksmith hammering at his forge to an equilibrist on the slack wire.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences Paris, M. Zenger exhibited two photographs which he had taken at midnight from his window looking on the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. The lake and the mountain are feebly imaged on the plates, although they were both quite invisible to the eye in the darkness. It is well-known that many stars invisible to the eye, are revealed on the photographic plate, and some years ago an advertisement on the hull of the Great Eastern at Birkenhead, which had been tarred over so as to be invisible, was quite legible in a photograph which had been taken of the vessel.

Photography is destined to play an important part in history. Conflicting statements in the Press about an event are quickly decided by the camera, which is a more trustworthy witness than a human being, with his various imperfections of mind and vision. For example, it was stated in many German journals that the Prince of Naples did not assist at the parade of German troops before the statue of the Emperor William at Metz; but a photograph taken on the spot showed his presence there beyond all question. Instantaneous photographs of Admiral Avelan arriving at Toulon and in Paris, will preserve the actual appearence of that important political event. The sinking of the "Victoria," and numerous other incidents, have of late been chronicled by the solar rays.

At the last soiree of the Royal Society, Mr. John Anderton's lantern stereoscope attracted considerable attention as a successful device for projecting pictures by the optical lantern, so as to give them an appearance of solidity, like photographs seen in the stereoscope. The apparatus, which is made by Mr. Field, of Birmingham, consists essentially of a pair of lime light lanterns combined in one, each throwing a picture on the screen by a beam of plane polarised light. The two beams are polarised in planes at right angles to each other, and the two images are superposed on the screen. The effect to the naked eye is moreover blurred and deformed, but when seen through an analyser, in the shape of a lorgnette or eyeglass, the true effect of solidity and form is obtained.

Some help for the fog nuisance may be derived from the forthcoming report of the Conseil d'Hygiene of Paris, on the best means of getting rid of smoke in large cities. The Conseil have undertaken a large number of experiments on the subject at the request of the Municipal Council of Paris, where the increaseing number of factories and electric light stations is making the atmosphere too smoky for the public taste. One drawback to furnaces giving complete combustion of the coal or coke is that the heat is sometimes so intense as to melt the bars. The new furnace of M. Dulac, which has been tried by the Municipality of Bercy, at Paris is, however, free from this defect. The bars are hollow, and kept cool by water circulating in them. In other respects, the furnace is said to give great satisfaction, and is very economical.

The war-dogs of Germany have been selected from our own sagacious Scotch collies and the German sheep dogs. The former are distinguished by their speed, and the latter by their attachment to their masters. Five of these dogs assisted at the manœuvres of the Saxon army in the Erz Gebirge, and acquitted themselves very well. They delivered the packets of dispatches fixed to their collars, and returned to their stations at the word of command. One of them covered a distance of nearly two miles in seven minutes. By night these dogs are of great use at advanced posts, owing to their keen sense of smell. They are also trained to search out the wounded, at the word of command, and do so in the dark, keeping up their barking until the arrival of succour to the wounded man. It is stated that these war-dogs have caught the military spirit, and are much attached to their own army corps. They avoid all the civilians they meet, and while in action they know how to cover themselves from the fire of the enemy and to choose the shortest roads. Those who have taken a real interest in collie dogs and observed their singularly "human" intelligence can well believe this.

"There is a product of our country which far exceeds all its cotton, all its corn, and its useful minerals," says an American writer. "We have no lines of figures in the census returns to set forth this value; the product is so nearly inestimable that we have not as yet discovered a method of tabulating and expressing its worth. This infinitely valuable, this inestimable product, is—the useful citizen." And he goes on to cite Benjamin Franklin as a type par excellence. What constitutes the most useful citizen? That is the question to which the Anthropological Society of Washington invite an answer in the shape of an essay of 3,000 words, during the coming year. Two prizes will be offered, a first of 150 dols., and a second of 75 dols., for the "clearest statement of the elements that go to make up the most useful citizen of the United States, regardless of occupation." The prizes are open to the competition of all countries. It is suggested that the treatment of the subject should be scientific, and the potential citizen considered from the point of view (1) of anthropology in general, including heredity, anthropometry, viability, physiological psychology, &c.; (2) of personal characteristics and habits, such as care of the body, mental traits, manual skill, sense training and specialisation, and all-round manhood; (3) of ethics, including self-control, humanity, domesticity, charity, prudence, energy, patriotism, esprit de corps, &c. Five commissioners of eminence in anthropology will award the prizes.

"Der Buddhismus" (Berlin, 1893) of Dr. A. Bastian, the eminent Director of the Museum of Ethnology, Berlin, is a profound and critical examination of Buddhism made in the East and treated from a purely scientific point of view. Another work of his in the same spirit is "Die Verliebs-orte der Abgeschiedenen Seele," which deals with the various conceptions of a future state.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Mr. R. A. Proctor, is delivering lecture on astronomy to childern, under the management of Major J. B. Pond, Everett House, New York.

ANXIETY is no longer felt as to the health of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

THE Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association has written a letter to the Prince of Wales on the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. Lecky at the Imperial Institute lately, when his Royal Highness presided. It is complained that the lecture simply bristled with insults to Scotland, the lecturer having thoroughly ignored that country and spoken of the British Empire as the "sole possession of England," and of the colonies as having been "built up by Englishmen." This language, says the secretary, has given the greatest offence in Scotland. Sir Francis Knollys, replying on behalf of the Prince, says :—"I am desired by the Prince to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 24, and to inform you in reply that he feels persuaded that Mr. Lecky had no intention in the lecture which he delivered at the Imperial Institute of casting any reflection on Scotland or purposely of ignoring the great services which the inhabitants of that country have undeniably rendered towards the creation of this Empire."

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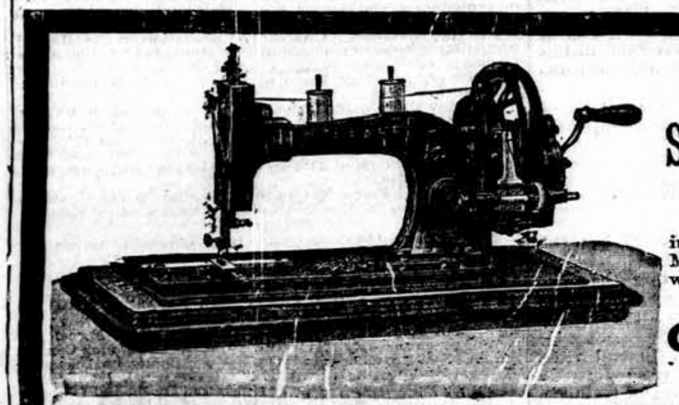

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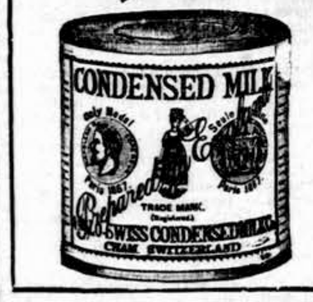

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POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
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Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

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TONIC
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VIANDE QUINA PHOSPHATES
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WITH QUINA
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The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.	Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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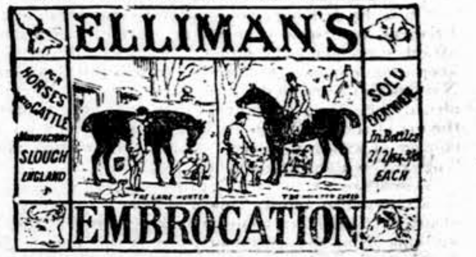

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FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1886.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but specially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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FOR
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Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you. Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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XMAS PRESENTS. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

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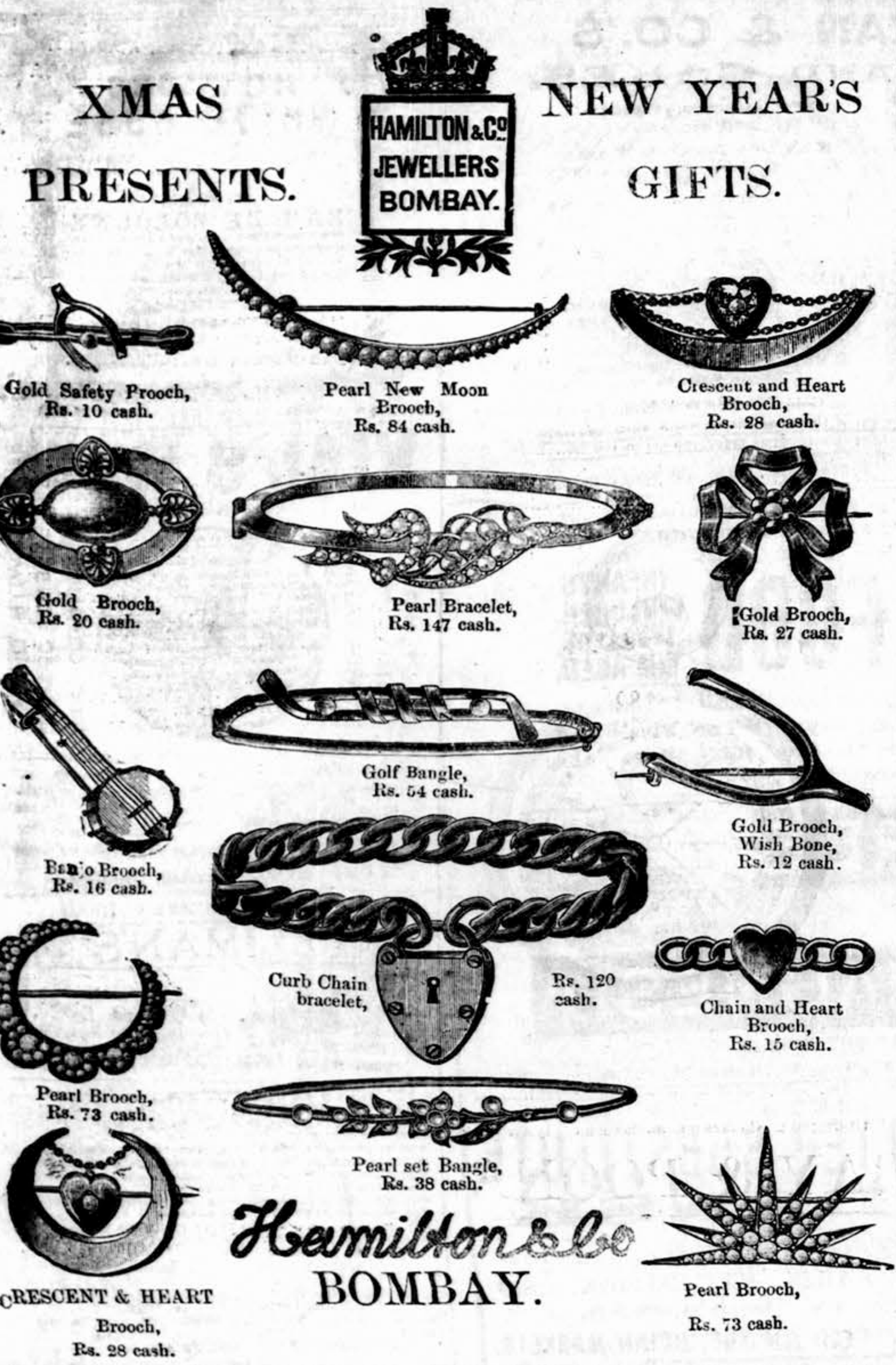
Gold Safety Prooch, Rs. 10 cash.
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Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.
Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.
Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.
Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.
Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.
Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.
Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.
Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.
Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.
Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.
Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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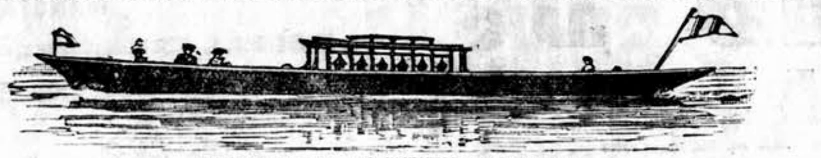

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC, CHOLERA, [illegible] COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE [illegible]

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NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests **the Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Cº, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP OF Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pur fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth: prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

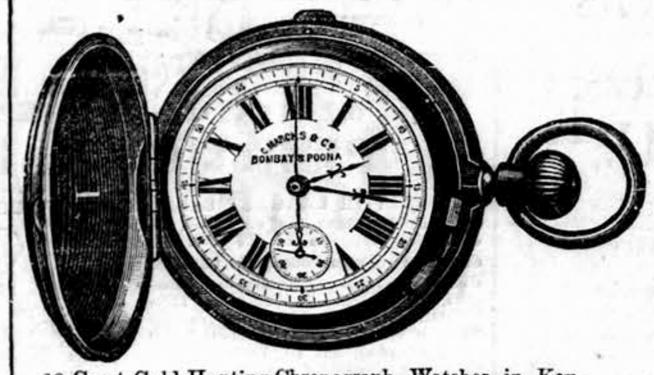
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious and worthless imitations.

THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS
OR STOP WATCHES

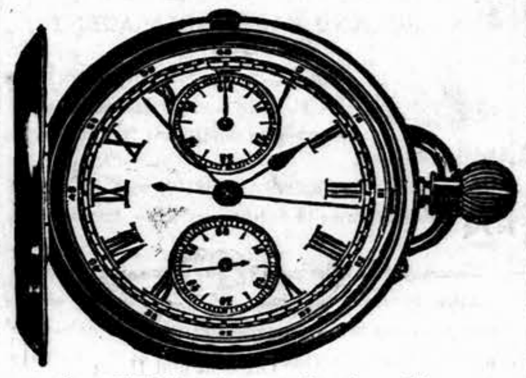
Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs.	400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„	350
Silver Hunting Watch	„	275
Ditto Crystal face	„	240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„	140

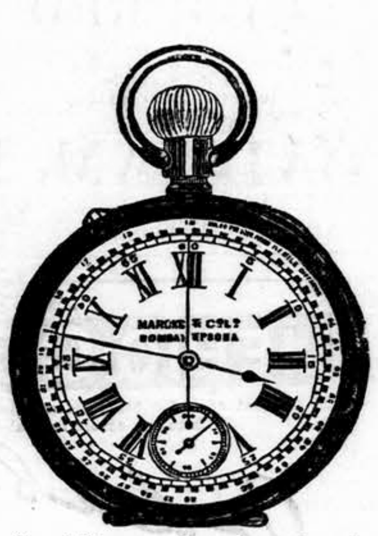


18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs	550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„	500
Silver do. Hunting case	„	240
Ditto do. Crystal face	„	220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs.	185
Do. Do. with minute recorder	„	210
Silver do. do	„	95
Do. Half-hunting	„	110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„	60

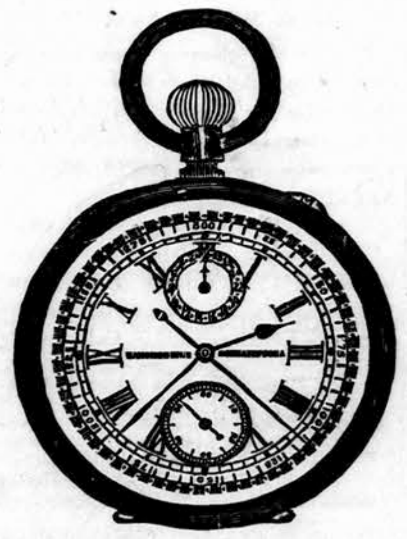
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs.	175
Silver do.	„	65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„	35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs.	375
Silver Crystal face	„	250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„	120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs.	650
Do. Do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	„	1 200

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY & POONA.

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

HONOURS.

Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., **BOMBAY** and **POONAH.** Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., **CALCUTTA.** McDowell & Co., **MADRAS.**

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

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WORLD FAMED

FILTERS

WORKS: MANCHESTER.

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

BAHADUR
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MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal supervision.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Requires No Cooking.
No Added Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.

NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.

For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.

WHOLESALE OF **TREACHER & CO., LTD.,** BOMBAY & POONA.
OF ALL DEALERS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON
RICHᴰ MATHEWS & COˢ
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College,
London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

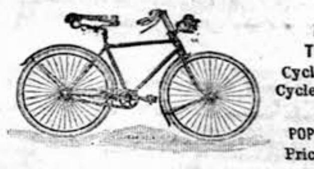
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

NOTICES.

Mr. Wadia's Cash Bazar, *East Street, POONA;*
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, *BOMBAY.*

VATCHA BROS.' BOMBAY CYCLE MART.



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BICYCLES,
TRICYCLES,
Cycle Novelties,
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AT
POPULAR PRICES.
Price List-Free.

SPECIAL MECHANICAL REPAIRS:— CHEAPEST

TESTIMONIAL FROM

Sir Samuel Baker,

THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"*1st October, 1893.*

"DEAR SIRS,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS

Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
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May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
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TRADE MARK
BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
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LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

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OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS
FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
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COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

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DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

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